MORNING EDITION

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16 Enemy Subs Sunk by Navy; 56 Planes Smashed in a Week

Navy Fliers Active Over Borneo, Sulu and Celebes Areas

29 SHIPS WRECKED

The Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters Tuesday announced that during the week ending December 28 the Imperial Navy Air Force either shot down or estroyed 56 enemy planes over South China ea and in South Seas waters. The announcement released at 3:35 p.m. Tuesday follows:

"1. The Imperial Navy Air Force has been carrying on vigorous searches for remaining enemy planes, which have fled to various air bases in the Philippines and British Borneo, and mopping them up over the South China, Sulu, and Celebes Seas. Between December 22 and 28 the Japanese Air Force shot down or destroyed on the ground 56 enemy craft. The results of the campaign are:

(1) The Philippines:
  Shot down during air fights
    6 large planes (including 4 hydroplanes) and 3 small planes
  Destroyed on the ground
    6 large planes (including 4 hydroplanes) and 21 planes
) British Borneo:
  Shot down during air fights
    4 large planes (including 2 hydroplanes) and 7 small planes
  Destroyed on the ground
    1 large plane and 1 small plane
3) South China, Celebes Sea, Sulu Seas:
  Shot down during air fights
    2 large hydroplanes
  Destroyed on the ground
    5 large hydroplanes

(4) Japanese Navy planes attacked many enemy air bases in the Philippines and British Borneo and destroyed hangars and other military establishments. Japanese seaplanes also staged vigorous activities at various places.

"2. The Imperial Navy Air Force has been engaged in daily attacks of enemy warships in Manila Bay with unremitting vigor with the object of cutting off the retreat of the enemy via sea from Luzon. The results up to December 28 follow:

(1) December 25 and 26: 1 torpedo-destroyer sunk, 2 submarines sunk, 6 ships heavily destroyed.
(2) December 27: 14 ships badly destroyed, including seven nearly sunk.
(3) December 28: 6 ships completely destroyed.

"3. On the other hand, damages on the part of the Imperial Navy Air Force consisted of one plane downed and one plane failing to return."

PRINCE OF KEDAH HAILS JAPAN'S MOVE

Domei

UNDISCLOSED POINT IN MALAYA, December 30.—Characterizing the Greater East Asia War as a holy war, Prince Tungku Abdulrahman, fifth son to Sultan Sir Abdulhamid Malin Shah, the ruler of Kedah State, called on all the Mohammedans throughout the world to support the Japanese, in a radio speech in both Malayan and English languages over the Penang radio station.

After citing his bitter experiences under the British rule, the Prince asserted that the Greater East Asia War is a holy war based on justice and for the restoration of Asia to the Asiatic races. The peace of the world can be established only after Asia is returned to the Asiatics, the Prince declared.

P.I. Air Base Smoking

Black dense smokes rising out of an air base in Iloilo, P.I. testify to the thorough workmanship of the Japanese naval aces. Air bases in the whole Philippines have taken so much batterings that the Japanese fliers in their knockout raids do not encounter any enemy challenge. (Photo by courtesy of the Navy Ministry).

FARM WORK BEGINS IN OCCUPIED RUSSIA

Germany Plows Large Tracts Of Land, Says Reich Food Minister

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 30.—A large section of Russian territory occupied by Germany and its allies has already been subjected to large scale agricultural work by the occupying forces during the past weeks and months, it was stated by Herbert Backe, Secretary of State in the Reich Food Ministry. Said Dr. Backe:

"Already in the very midst of war thousands of German farmers, farm-leaders and skilled soldiers are at work repairing behind the front the damage wrought by the Bolshevist system as well as by the war. Large tracts of land have already been sown during last autumn. Tractors and other farming machinery are being repaired, the grain is being threshed and preparations are under way for sowing in springtime. The task at hand is gigantic and cannot be solved in weeks or months on account of the prevailing circumstances such as the war and the Russian administrative system. The victorious campaign in the East will give back to Europe a country that belongs to the continent geographically as well as economically and which has been separated from it only for political reasons. Europe's surplus population will henceforth not have to emigrate to overseas countries but will be employed in the East and will be in the service of our continent."

This, too, Dr. Backe stated, would render Europe immune against any blockade measures. By the British blockade of the European continent all those countries had been hit hard which had started their preparations in this respect too late.

"Especially with regard to the distribution of foodstuffs gaps have become visible which would have become dangerous if Germany had not intervened in time giving help and advice," Dr. Backe declared. "By granting foodstuffs many countries had been given sufficient breathing space for the reorganisation of their economic affairs especially in the line of extending their agricultural production. Thus Germany's immunity against the blockade solved the first continental European joint task."

Nomura and Kurusu Head for Internment At Spa in Virginia

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 29.—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy, accompanied by members of the Embassy staff, have left for White Sulphur Hot Springs, Virginia, according to a Washington report received here today. The Japanese diplomatic staff will be interned at the hot spring along with those of other Axis countries in the United States, the report stated. Meantime, it has been learned here that Japanese newspaper correspondents in the United States were scheduled to leave shortly for the White Sulphur Hot Springs in Virginia.

PARLEYS WITH OUTSIDE POWERS DENIED BY VICHY

States Government Remains Firm Regarding Policy of Seizure of St. Pierre

Domei

VICHY, December 29.—Government quarters today denied foreign reports that the Government has started negotiations with foreign Powers regarding the seizure of St. Pierre and Miquelon islands, south of Newfoundland.

However, it was disclosed that the Government does not intend to change its stand regarding the status of the islands.

A conference will be held in Ottawa, Canada, to discuss the problem arising from the seizure of St. Pierre and Miquelon islands, off Newfoundland, by De Gaullist forces, according to a report received here from the Canadian capital today.

Canada Represented

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 29.—Official Ottawa circles have revealed that Canada will be represented at all conferences regarding the occupation of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon by de Gaullist forces, according to a report received here from the Canadian capital today.

ECONOMIC STRENGTH OF JAPAN EXAMINED

Dr. Yoshio Hoinden Answers Those Who Predicted Nation's Collapse in War

Why is Japan strong economically? This was answered by Dr. Yoshio Hoinden, former professor of economics at the Tokyo Imperial University, in his usual, forcible and brilliant analysis of the Japanese economic strength. His article appears in the January issue of the Nihon Hyoron. Dr. Hoinden was one of the most popular professors at the Imperial University. His classes were always packed with eager, critical students. The article follows:

Japan will crumble economically within half a year should it become embroiled in a large war. That was the prediction made at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair by prominent British authorities on East Asia.

"Everyone of them was mistaken. Nearly five years have elasped since the volleys were first exchanged in 1937. The Japanese economic machine is well oiled and making the grade on high gear. But the British and the Americans consistently underestimated Japan's strength. Japan's patience was over exhausted and war was declared. It is regrettable that the Anglo-Saxons couldn't show foresight and common sense.

"However, it cannot be asserted that there were not some persons in the financial world in Japan who share the same views. When they discussed the economic situation in this country, they were apt to cite the dearth of raw materials in Japan and lament the fragileness of Japan's economic system. They could not help feeling downcast at the thought of a Japanese-American war which, they thought, would surely mean the end of Japan. However, the people who entertained these views and brooded over the consequences that such a war would entail did not have any statistical figures to back up their opinion. They just imagined that such a thing might possibly result. Though it is impossible to go deeply into the statistical situation now, it may be pertinent to look into the Japanese economic fabric.

"At the extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya read off one astronomical figure after another and commented on the remarkable strength of the Japanese economy. During the five years, the Government disbursements aggre-

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Honors Conferred On Those Who Gave Services in China

The 46th conferment of honors on war dead and the 26th awarding of honors on survivors, all connected with services rendered in the China Affair, were made public by the Government at midnight Tuesday. The posthumous honors were extended to 4,248 officers and men, who were killed mainly in pacification campaigns in Shansi Province, North China, and other regions in that country between September 26, 1937, and September 15, 1941. The honors were awarded on many persons, of whom 703 were decorated with the Orders of the Golden Kites of various grades.

LOCAL PRESS SCORES ENEMY PROPAGANDA

So-called Democracies Concocting Lies and Deliberately Distorting War News

Japanese newspapers on Tuesday launched a widespread counter-offensive to combat the propaganda attack waged by the United States and Britain ever since the outbreak of the present war. Characterizing enemy propaganda as a deliberate faking or mutilating of the news in an attempt to leave their people in the dark as to the real progress of the war, the Miyako says:

"A vigorous international propaganda war is now on. Japan, however, has no need in her broacasts to exaggerate her brilliant war results. The fact speak loudly enough to all the world. The Americans and the British, on the other hand, are being forced to distort the facts in order to hoodwink their people and to keep secret their ebbing strength. Unless they can prevail on more neutrals to join their camp, the United States and Britain are doomed. These so-called democracies are pouring out a flood of recklessly concocted reports giving their own lop-sided interpretations. Demagogic news and laughable propaganda apparently swarm the streets of those countries.

To Dupe Own People

"Their immediate object is apparently to deceive their own nationals and neutral countries, and to attempt to cause a split among the Axis Powers. They have released such demagogic news as that riots have broken out in Japan in protest against the war.

"We are more amazed than angry over unfounded reports of this sort. However, we cannot afford to overlook them. To influence to its own advantage the coming Pan-American Conference to be held in Rio de Janeiro on January 15, the United States has prepared an elaborate statement bearing on the attitude of all American countries toward Japan, Germany, and Italy. This is a direct intimidation of weaker countries.

"Although Central America has already been influenced, it is not likely that South America with more than 10 countries both large and small will necessarily move as the United States directs. The ABC Powers of South America have a prestige of their own to maintain. Other South American countries also will resent the feel of the United States' pressure. Japan has not yet received any formal notice of a declaration of war from any of the South American countries.

"The United States, fearing that Brazil may be inclined toward the Axis, is trying to force that country to reorganize its army. The Brazilian army, however, has neither the necessity nor the duty to fight the Axis Powers for the benefit of the United States. Whether the United States navy is annihilated at Hawaii or whether American and British troops are given stunning blows at Singapore, Hongkong, and the Philippines are matters which do not particularly concern Argentina. The same can be said for Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and all other South American countries. South America should follow its own course no matter how vigorously the United States may plot and propagandize."

Doomed to Vanish

Commenting on the fact that the Shanghai International Settlement and other foreign concessions in China have in the past sheltered foreign propaganda organs, the Yomiuri rejoices that they are now doomed to disappear. Elaborating on the subject, the Yomiuri says:

"All American and British propaganda organs of various kinds as well as those of the Chungking regime are doomed to go out of existence. For many years they have been active in always doing something antagonistic to Japan. Political, economic, and cultural organ of an anti-Japanese character will die. Newspaper, magaines, schools, radio stations, and other organizations under the influence of our enemies must now

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MacArthur Putting Up Last Stand by Withdrawing Forces

MALAY PUSH FIERCE

Amazing results gained by the Imperial Navy in its operations against enemy submarines since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia up to December 28 were revealed by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday. Enemy submarines sunk by the Japanese Navy during the 20 days numbered 16, the announcement said. The official announcement follows:

"Up to December 28 since the opening of hostilities, the Imperial Navy Forces definitely sank 16 enemy submarines in the Southwestern Pacific by means of warships and airplanes. In addition, Japanese warships have dealt great damage to a large number of enemy submarines. During the period the Japanese Navy lost only one submarine but not of a special submarine type."

MACARTHUR WITHDRAWS FORCES FROM LUZON

Domei

LISBON, December 29.—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of Commonwealth and United States forces in the Philippines, has withdrawn his entire forces from northern Luzon and has concentrated them in Pampanga Province, on the northern coast of Manila Bay, for a last stand to defend Manila, it was reported here from Washington today.

Meanwhile, an Associated Press correspondent in the Philippines has reported the formation of Filipino "Suicide Squads" to counter the fierce Japanese assaults, which is in evident imitation of the Japanese, who were said to be composed of similar units.

Meantime, the United States High Command in the Philippines today announced that General Douglas MacArthur has concentrated his main forces to the north of Manila, in the province of Pampanga and has shortened the defense lines.

Japanese forces have been reinforced during the last few days by strong infantry divisions, tank units and numerous cavalry, the communique said, adding, all the Japanese troops are veterans and completely equipped with the most modern weapons. United States and Philippine troops continue to fight Japanese forces who possess an overwhelming superiority in numbers, the communique said.

U.S. DESTROYERS ADMITTED DAMAGED

Domei

LISBON, December 29.—The United States Navy Department has announced that a number of United States destroyers have been attacked by Japanese aircraft and have sustained "slight damages" as well as casualties among the crews, it was reported here from Washington today.

Survivors, numbering 13 men, of the Prusa, 5,113-ton steamship of the Tampa Interocean Steamship Company, which was sunk by Japanese submarines yesterday have been safely rescued, the communique said.

JAPANESE ARMY RAPIDLY ADVANCING

Domei

IPOH, MALAYA, December 30.—With the collapse of the remnants of the British-Malayan 11th division under the command of Lieutenant-General Lyon and retreat without fighting of a group of the Australian forces that had attempted to march northward, the columns of the Imperial Forces driving the enemy southward have advanced over the vast plains in the southern part of Perak State, speedily crossing a certain strategically important pass. Information, meanwhile, reveals that the enemy is attempting to

(Continued on Page 2)

ANGLO-SAXON FALL FAST APPROACHING

Day Near When U.S. and Britain Cannot Have Their Own Way

The day will not be far off when the actions of the Anglo-Saxons as if to say that they own the whole world will be completely checked, according to Dr. Toshiyoshi Miyazawa, a professor at the Imperial University who, in commenting on the subject, in his article contributed to the Kaizo magazine for January disclosed the following information.

"Toward the end of the middle ages when the new world was 'discovered' by the Europeans, they conquered lands with rich natural resources one after another by virtue of their navigation technique and force of arms. The conquerors at first were the Spanish but changed subsequently to Portuguese and then to Netherlanders. These races, however, gradually disappeared from the first line of activities and the Britons stepped in to take their places, succeeding in establishing their influence in Africa, Asia and other parts of the globe through their excellent naval strength and crafty colonial policy.

"The significance of the results of such British conquests is only too clear by casting one's eyes upon the map of the world today. People other than the white race were thus placed under the British influence, particularly the Asiatics such as the Indian Empire, Burma, Malaya, Hongkong and innumerable others to cite the examples. It is said that Britain rules the seven seas and that there is no sunset in the British territories, defending successfully until today her vast possessions extending to four corners of the earth by her navy which the British boasted as being the foremost in the world.

Monroe Doctrine Changes Tune

"America, which acquired her independence from the position of one of the British colonies, was rather negative and defensive insofar as her attitude toward foreign countries were concerned because the guiding principle of the Monroe Doctrine was that the European intervention on matters relative to the American Continent should be repulsed. It was not long, however, before the Monroe Doctrine started to convert itself into Imperialism and according to the new version, though the European intervention in the American affairs was absolutely against the principle, it was quite within reason for America to meddle with the affairs of foreign countries.

"The first World War has considerably raised America in the international position as defeat or victory for the Allies rested entirely on the American attitude. In accordance with the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany, as a defeated nation, was placed under an obligation to pay a vast sum as compensation of the war. However, France and England, the victors of the war, were likewise made to suffer for the war as they were compelled to pay a huge amount of debts which accrued from the war expenditure.

"Until the outbreak of the first World War, France still occupied the position of a first-class nation and French was being used at that time as a diplomatic language. Needless to say, the rise of Germany too was indeed remarkable, particularly so in her efforts in expanding her naval power. It was during this time that Germany acquired many of her overseas possessions. Although France won the first World War, it was not through her own military strength. Consequently, the authority she enjoyed was reduced considerably, but on the other hand, Britain became Number One among the greatest of nations and it has been said that the might of her naval power can well match that of any other country.

U.S. Replaces British Rule

"However, with the conclusion of the first World War, much of her power was likewise lost. Her respective Dominions gained independence and the British Commonwealth of Nations today is nothing more than the Federation of Nations. The authority of the Westminster was completely lost. It was about this time that the United States started to gain power at a terrific pace. Lombard Street, the center of world economic activities, was replaced by Wall Street and the British claim to the most powerful nation in the world was no longer hers. In spite of these circumstances, however, Britain was far better off than Germany, which was defeated, France and Italy, which were heavily indebted; nor Russia which was having enough trouble with the revolution. It was only natural then that crafty Britain and the fast rising United States would come to control world's political influence.

"The political supremacy of the Anglo-Saxons was particularly noticeable in the Orient and such positions of Britain and America no doubt was the fundamental cause of the current War of Greater East Asia. As a leader in the Orient, it is but a matter of course for Japan to oust the British and American influence in order to develop the Oriental nations. The Anglo-American Powers resorted to all possible means in interfering with Japan's object, finally forcing Japan to rise in arms. What these countries acquired in the Orient was all through force of arms but still they insisted for the status quo in the Orient and called it justice. If they can subjugate India, conquer Burma, invade Malaya and deprive China of many of her territories and still call it justice, and yet turn around and say that "Asia for Asiatics" is contrary to international justice, then majority of the Asiatics must remain slaves to the Anglo-Saxons forever.

"The discriminatory manner in which they treat Orientals is attributable to their mistaken belief in racial superiority. Millions of Indians, for an example, are serving the Britons as subjugated nationals but the Britons themselves never thought once that their actions were unnatural, unfair nor unreasonable; on the contrary, they believe their actions are but God's will. Similar attitudes are taken on the Chinese people, the phenomenon being noticeable even in signs such as 'No Dogs or Chinese Permitted.' It is high time to show them that their belief is fundamentally wrong. When the Union Jack flying in different regions in Asia is taken down and the Britons repulsed once and for all for the sake of 'Asia for Asiatics', they might realize the necessity of revising the superiority sentiment which they blindly held for centuries.

"The Anglo-Saxon influence is slowly waning and in its place, rapid rise is being witnessed in the Asiatic countries. It is ardently hoped that the War of Greater East Asia will create a new and glorious page in the history of the world."

U.S. FLEET NOT IDLE, SAYS NAVY DEPARTMENT

Colonel Knox Busy Explaining Position as Criticism Piling Up

Domei

LISBON, December 29.—While the defending army of the Philippines has been reduced to a fate of awaiting annihilation, the United States Navy Department issued a statement today assuring its citizen that the United States fleet has not been idle and there will follow a "well-planned" campaign which will result in positive assistance to the islands' defense, according to a Washington report received here today.

Meanwhile, against the mounting tide of criticism for the helpless condition of the Philippines against the navy, Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary of Navy, has been assiduously explaining the position of the United States Navy for the past several days, the report stated.

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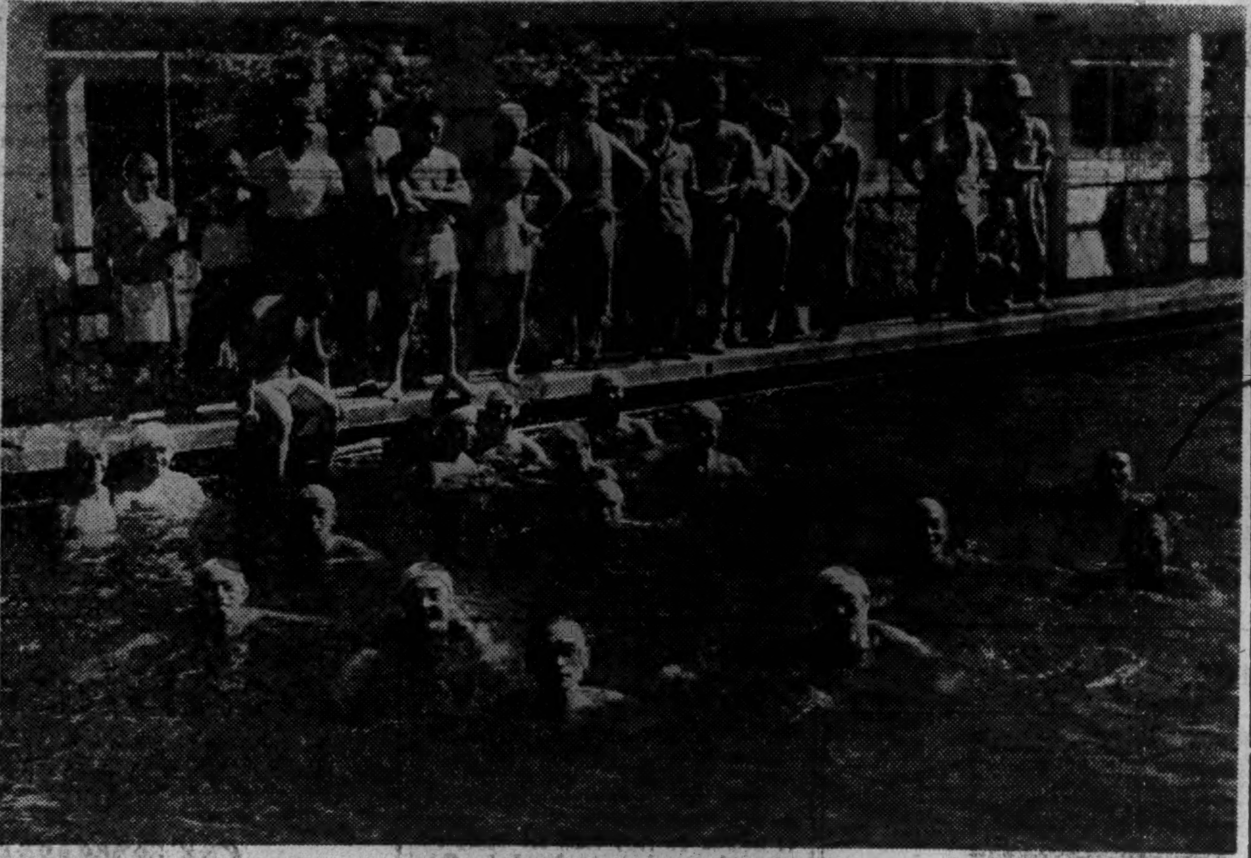

Mt. Fuji is capped in snow now but down south in Thailand, it is warm as is shown by the Japanese soldiers swimming in a pool in Bangkok. (Censored by War Ministry.)

MacArthur Makes Final Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

reorganize the fleeing troops in the neighborhood of the capital of a certain State while waiting for reinforcements from south. The Imperial Expeditionary Forces, however, are marching forward with an amazing speed to crush the feeble attempts of the enemy.

16 BRITISH PRISONERS CAPTURED AT KUCHING

Domei

UNDISCLOSED JAPANESE BASE, December 30.—In the battle which preceded the complete occupation of Kuching, an important strategic point in the western section of British Borneo, the Imperial Forces took 16 British captives, besides the trophies of two guns, automobiles and large quantities of ammunition.

Economic Strength Of Japan Examined

(Continued from Page 1)

gated more than ¥408,000,000,000. It is one of the most remarkable things that the Japanese economic fabric has not shown the least sign of tear and wear.

Test Production Capacity

"Of course, it is true that a correct appraisal of the economic strength cannot be made from the standpoint of commodity prices as the latter is always subject to changes. Whether this phase of the economic problem will be successful largely depends on the technical operation of the financial gadgets. Just because the Government was successful in this latter operation in the past is no guarantee that the future will be as remarkably promising. It is necessary to go at the root of the problem. The test is the production capacity of a nation. To be sure, this is not the all-important question. If, by any means, the operation of the financial machinery is not carried out skilfilly, the machine may be thrown out of gear and may backfire and economic production may receive a serious hitch.

"On the other hand it is equally true that if the nation is not fully capable of meeting the demands of the war, no shrewd manipulation of the monetary system will bring the machine back into working order. It may even come to a standstill. The machine may never make the hill even on low gear. From this angle, it would seem more appropriate to study the Japanese economic system from the production rather than from the monetary angle.

"Though the China Affair has been prolonged beyond the expectations of the Japanese people, they must be prepared to fight a long war against the United States and Great Britain. The question whether Japan shall succeed in obtaining sufficient raw materials needed for the war will determine whether the strength of the Japanese defense economy will be further heightened. We have no information on the reserves of raw materials in Japan. However, the stored raw materials are bound to be depleted some time.

One of the first things that will come in our minds when we mention the words, the war of attrition, is the food problem. Everyone is aware of the fact that the fundamental cause for the German defeat during the last World War was hunger and starvation. During the first two years of the China Affair, our stomachs were full in view of the bumper crops. However, in 1939, a drought visited Chosen and since, Japan has been obliged to import a lot of foreign rice. The food problem became the subject of avid conversation; it was a problem that went right down to the pit of their stomachs. There was no bumper crops in 1940 while in 1941, the rice crop was below 60,000,000 koku. In regard to the latest rice situation in Japan Proper, Chosen and Taiwan, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has released the following data:

Japan Proper	55,460,000	koku
Chosen	24,510,000	,,
Taiwan	9,300,000	,,
Total	89,270,000	,,
Carry-over in Japan proper	8,300,000	,,

One of the Lowest Harvests

"The carry-over is twice the amount for last year. Although this year's harvest is one of the lowest on record, there exists no reason for any pessimism, for there are other entrepots on which the Japanese nation may depend. They are French Indo-China and Thailand. In view of their past record, they should have no difficulty in supplying not only Japan proper but also Chosen, Taiwan, Manchoukuo and China.

"However, it would be the acme of indiscretion not to produce enough rice within Japan proper to satisfy the requirements of the people in Japan proper. It would be wise to refrain from depending on other countries for this staple product as the ocean traffic is quite congested. Further there is the possibility that America and England may launch a guerilla offensive against our commercial sea lanes.

"Remarkable successes have been achieved in augmenting Japan's supplies of starch goods through the increased producton of wheat and potatoes. However, there has been a shortage in fats and proteins with the small catches of fish. The reason for the bad haul is the economies effected in the use of fuel by fishing boats. As soon as the oil of the Netherlands East Indies can be obtained, the fishing boats may become more active and bring more fish.

"Generally speaking, the Japanese people have become heavy eaters as may be seen from the statistics compiled by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry just before the outbreak of the China Affair. In dividing the amount of food produced in the country by the population of Japan, it was found that each person may consume as much as 3,000 calories per day. However, according to our nutrition experts, an adult can get along with only 2,100 calories. Accordingly, there can be a 20 per cent decrease of food on the national platter but the health of the Japanese people will not be affected.

"According to the survey which we conducted, the people in Tokyo were only eating 1,800 calories a day. The households which we had investigated belonged to the ¥100 a month income class, with two children in the family. These homes can be taken as the average laborer's household, leading a well-balanced life. If this can be taken as a measuring stick, it would seem that Japan can be quite self-sufficient in foodstuffs.

"This above data also proves that the Japanese people as a whole have been over-eating. They would seem to indicate that the people with greater purchasing power were eating more than the masses in Japan. This can be the only explanation for the gluttony shown in the figures of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry's statistics. No one will deny the truth of this observation. We have been guilty at one time or another of over-eating. In the past, physicians have warned the people in the upper classes from stuffing their stomachs as this will not only overload their intestines but also shorten their life by hardening the blood veins.

"All this has taken place because of the people's unscientific habits of living, their inordinate desire to sample food. On top of this, some people have been adding another hitch to the food problem by hoarding and cornering food products. Statistics will prove that even with the present shortage in foodstuffs, every man and woman can get a share of the goods if the foodstuffs are not hoarded.

"The persons likely to make the loudest complaint at the present time in regard to the shortage of food is the upper class of the intelligentsia, who in the past, have been eating more than what was good for them. However, in view of the fact that they were over-eating, there is no reason on earth why they cannot cut down on their food budget for the duration of the war. At the moment, the food consumption per day by every man and woman in the country, high and low, is being standardized but this is inevitable when efforts are being made to maintain the lowest limit of national consumption, commensurate with the health of the people.

Foodstuffs May Decrease

"Due to the shortage of labor and materials, it may happen that the production of foodstuffs within the country may take a drop. In such circumstances, however, providing that the distribution system is in working order, every man and woman should not have any difficulty in obtaining three square meals a day. As the farmers at the present moment are doing their utmost to increase their harvest, there is no reason why the Japanese economic system should be hindered from progressing smoothly.

"One of the biggest problems facing Japan is the future of the industries. Especially is this true in the case of the factories which hitherto had to rely on the United States and England for their supply of raw materials.

"Clothing is one aspect of the problem. Japan is only able to produce silk, rayon and staple fiber but in the case of wool, cotton and hemp, the Japanese nation has had to depend on outside sources. No doubt the severance of trade with these countries was a blow to the Japanese. However, we may feel somewhat at ease when we consider the fact that every person has more than just one suit of clothes in his wardrobe. If these suits and dresses are patched up and worn again, there is no reason why we have to shiver in the cold.

"Further the markets abroad have been closed to the Japanese merchants. There are a lot of goods now on the shelves of the Japanese manufacturers. The amount must be enormous. Their utility are by no means barren.

"One of the most reassuring progresses made in Japan recently is the technic of making rayon piece-goods. Within a year or two, a remarkable advancement may be made in this industry. Silk, which formerly was exported to the United States, is now available to the people in Japan. As this product is quite durable and will retain the heat given by the body, it is a very good material for clothing.

"In the field of clothing, there is a wide disparity in prices. The person with a large purchasing power will be able to buy up practically all the clothing that he wants, with the result that those who are not so blessed financially will have to go without them. In Germany, clothing is rationed under the coupon system. It would not be improper to adopt a similar measure in Japan when Japan is fighting against nations that are the producers of wool and cotton. If this rationing is adopted, the fear of the populace that they will have to go without warm clothes will be eliminated.

Metals Highly Consumed

"In the munition industries, metallic products form the biggest item of consumption. Since the Manchurian incident, the expansion of the industries has been taking place here, and there is no reason why the nation's wartime industries should not be able to meet the needs of the war. However, Japan had to import most of its iron and steel. Perhaps this was the reason why some people were not so confident of Japan's national strength.

"If one were to look at the limited resources in Japan, perhaps one cannot blame these people for being so disheartened. But it has been reported already that a large deposit of iron ores has been located in the Hainan Island. The South Sea countries which Japan is now conquering have abundant mineral resources. There are iron ores in the Philippine Islands, rubber, tin, aluminum, oil, etc. in the Netherlands East Indies and British Malaya. The most important thing is whether Japan will be able to keep its war machine running with the present stock until these countries are politically within Japan's control.

"The amount stored by the Japanese Army and Navy must be prodigiously large. The Diet appropriations to the Japanese Navy must have been expended for the purchase of these necessary raw materials and for their storage. The same may be said of the Japanese Army. Just because the iron railings disappear from the streets, one must not think that the supply of these strategic materials is fast draining.

"The amount of materials in the hands of the Japanese civilians must also be large. When it was rumored that the economic ties with the United States and Great Britain was going to be severed, there was an enormous speculative purchase of these goods. On looking at the balance sheet of the companies in Japan, there was a three-fold increase in the number of commodities held in stock over the year 1937. Normally, the reserve of goods in the hand of the companies is sufficient to keep the machines of the factories fed for about one-half year but at the present moment, the companies must all have around one year's stock.

Can Be Shaped Into Arms

"Recently there have appeared numerous unemployed capital equipments. These can be utilized for the further expansion of production and if necessary, be scrapped and shaped into cannons and battleships. According to our estimate, there are about ¥3,000,000,000 worth of equipment lying dormant at the present time. With a view to their full utilization, an organization has been created to make good, effective use of them.

"There must be a lot of these metallic products in the homes throughout the nation. This is evident from the newspaper reports about large contributions as a result of the metallic contribution campaign and also in view of the fact that the Japanese industries succeeded after the World War of 1914-1918 in selling a stupendous amount of these products of the people throughout the country. There are about 20 years' accumulation of steel, iron and other metallic wares in Japanese homes.

"We have no reason to fear a shortage of metals at the moment. However, the supply cannot last forever. The future position of this phase of Japanese economy will depend on the development of the Hainan mines which have already commenced and to acquisition of the Philippine Islands and British Malaya where the Japanese Army and Navy forces are winning one victory after another.

"As soon as the American and the British influences are blotted from the Netherlands East Indies, the East Indies will have to fall in line with Japan. If it refuses, Japan can make short work of it. The question which seem to be of far greater importance than mineral resources is the problem of how to make use of them effectively with the present equipment and labor.

"When the European war broke out in 1939, it was feared that the reduction in imports of materials would shrivel the shape of the Japanese economy and keep it in that form. However, the subsequent achievements of the Japanese factories have completely dispelled the gloom that came over the Japanese economic world in 1939. Our production index rallied. It manifested more than anything else the inner strength of the Japanese economic fabric.

"That this was achieved was because of the spirit of the Japanese people. Whenever they are faced with a great problem, they are capable of mustering twice the energy necessary in overcoming the difficulty."

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

American Soldier of Fortune Predicts Debacle of U.S. in Book 32 Years Ago

Japan's conduct of the War of Greater East Asia was predicted by an American soldier of fortune as early as 32 years ago, says the Asahi, referring to a book by "General" Homer Lee. The keen insight which this unusual character showed of the Pacific situation at such an early period has been proved correct by the events of today.

Praising this former Los Angeles hunchback who became a "major-general" in the revolutionary army of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Asahi says:

"A sensational book entitled 'The Valor of Ignorance' was published in 1909 by an American soldier calling himself 'General' Homer Lee, predicting the inevitability of a Japanese-American war. The book was translated into Japanese by Kokichi Ike two years later under the title 'Nichi-Bei Senso,' or 'The Japanese-American War'. The book created a sensation at the time and gained for Lee a worldwide notoriety, which however has subsequently been forgotten.

"In the earlier chapters, the author dwelt upon the nature of the Monroe Doctrine and of the republican form of government of the United States and pointed out their weaknesses. In the latter chapters, Lee declared that a Japanese-American war was inevitable and predicted that as a consequence of this war the Pacific would pass under Japan's hegemony.

"This is a wonderful book of a far-sighted character. When it was first published, it was criticized in some American quarters as representing the complaints of the United States army against the navy, but other sources defended the book as a product of true patriotism. The latter interpretation has been proved as having been true.

"The writer was certainly sagacious in foreseeing Japan's real strength. He stated at the time that there is a small fierce island country in the eastern Pacific which is constantly nurturing its courage in silent determination, preparing to rise in arms at a propitious moment when the world least expects it. In such a conflict, says the author, he will not hesitate to predict that the Americans will be responsible for allowing it to occur. Mistaking the ideas of certain individuals for the ideas of the nation, Americans will be prone to stake their national destiny to enforce these false notions. Such a declaration by this writer correctly exposes the weakness of the United States.

"The author mentions various causes based on racial and economic grounds which would set the two nations against each other. The American occupation of Hawaii and the policies which followed as natural corollaries of this act were emphasized as remote causes of the conflict. Lee's predictions have come true. 'The Valor of Ignorance' prevailing in the White House has transformed Lee's prediction to a reality."

Local Press Scores Enemy Propaganda

(Continued from Page 1)

go. The Shanghai Municipal Council may have tacitly given consent to their reckless activities heretofore, but under the new regime they will be wiped out completely.

"There are several radio broadcasting stations with American or British affiliations in the Shanghai International Settlement. They have been engaged in broadcasting recklessly damaging reports concerning Japan. All of them have now been placed under the control of the Japanese forces, however, and their objectionable utterances have disappeared. Also in this same category are several Chinese dailies which have been releasing anti-Japanese material. They have been hoodwinking the Chinese masses through false reports about the 'great victories' of the Chungking troops. These Chinese dailies are the Shinchow Jihpao, the Hsin Pao, the Chungmei Jihpao, the Hsinwen Pao, the Tawan Pao, as well as some others.

"Because of having carried comparatively correct news, the Hsinwen Pao has reportedly been given a franchise by the Japanese authorities to continue publication. This paper has been the least pronounced in its hostile character. When the Japanese military sought to place all newspapers under their supervision, this paper alone readily complied with the request.

"Of the four English-language pa[illegible] in Shanghai, namely the North C[illegible] Daily News, the Shanghai Eve[illegible] Post, the China Press, and the Sh[illegible]hai Times, only the Shanghai T[illegible] will be given permission [illegible] publication, the Japanese [illegible] are reported to have decided [illegible] papers, the China Press and [illegible] hai Evening Post have been th[illegible] notorious for their anti-Japan[illegible] terances."

DECLARATION OF WAR PREDICTED OF NANKING

Plunge Into Hostilities With Japan Against U.S. and Britain Soon

The Shanghai correspondent of the Nichi Nichi has canvassed the quarters close to the National Government of China and predicts the early declaration of war by Nanking against U.S. and Britain.

The correspondent reveals that the high officials of the National Government are debating the best way it can assist Japan in its struggle with America and Britain. As soon as they have made a decision on this question Nanking will declare war on America and Britain.

The correspondent claims to be possessed of information showing that the leaders of the Chungking regime are hotly discussing the question of peace with Japan. He quoted informed Chinese opinion in Nanking and elsewhere as saying that the time that Chungking makes a decision on the question of peace will be when the fate of Singapore is definitely decided. It seems, he comments, that the leaders of Chungking are reluctant to abandon hope of receiving aid from America and Britain whose territories in East Asia are being overrun by the Japanese.

The correspondent has learned that even the high officials of the National Government had expected that Japan would score such crushing victories over America and Britain in the War of Greater East Asia. Their amazement over the military might of Japan was the greater because of the fact that Japanese forces were engaging the remnants of Chungking's army at the time attacks were made by Japan on American and British bases in East Asia.

F.D.R. Addresses Filipinos

Domei

LISBON, December 29.—In an [illegible] the Philippine [illegible] in [illegible]ce of the continued defeat [illegible]fered by the United States and [illegible]monwealth forces, President Ro[illegible] has sent message to the Phili[illegible] stating, "your liberty will be rest[illegible] and your independence will have [illegible] established and protected," acco[illegible] to a report received here from W[illegible]ington today.

Nazis Sink 2 Transports

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 30.—The Ger[illegible] High Command announced today [illegible] two transports totaling 9,000 gross [illegible]gistered tons were sunk out of an [illegible]my convoy near Marsa Matruh [illegible] the Mediterranean.

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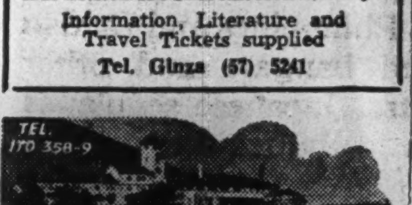

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BRITISH TORPEDOES OBSOLETE FOR WAR

20 Years Behind Modern Make, Requires 30 Hours to Sink Ship, Commander Says

British torpedoes are 20 years behind time and they are antique weapons for modern sea battle as compared with Japan. When each nation views today with each other in putting out the latest death appliance, it is even more surprising that Great Britain, a great naval Power, should relegate to such an obsolete war weapon in combat that she is the laughing stock of Japan's naval authorities.

This in gist was the statement made by a certain transport commander at an undisclosed Southern Pacific base when he recounted his experience of having a transport sunk by an enemy torpedo after completing the landing of the Japanese Imperial troops from his ship in the Malay Peninsula on December 8.

That the torpedoes used by the British Navy in Malaya are antiquated were verified by the commander for he stated it took approximately 30 hours after the transport was hit in a vital spot before she began to sink.

The commander's story according to an Asahi dispatch received on December 28 reads as follows:

Loaded to Capacity

"On the morning of December 8, our vessel together with other transports all loaded to capacity with soldiers arrived at a certain point close to the Malayan Coast. Subsequently, we completed all landing operations unnoticed by the enemy. To toast the safe landing, we congratulated ourselves of the success by passing wine [illegible] to [illegible] other.

"All of a sudden, I had an urgent ll from the sailors on watch. They d an enemy torpedo was discharged the direction of our ship. Without asting any time, I ran to the bridge d saw the torpedo was heading raight our way causing white bubbles its wake. I lost no time to order captain of the vessel to turn the hip's position, which was immediate- y carried out. However, I was attracted by the unusually slow speed f the coming torpedo. I visioned it would not hit the ship so in a nonchalant manner, I simply sat leisurely y the rail to enjoy the sight of the eeting weapon. Just as was expected, he torpedo passed by us way out of ts mark.

"Then almost on the heels of the first torpedo, we saw another one coming in our direction. We tried to turn the ship in another position but realized t would be futile. Any way, we were ot perturbed for we gave up all hopes rom saving the ship from the path of he torpedo. I immediately gave orders w to post themselves at their ve posts, and I assure you the aithfully executed their mis- There was no agitation on board ip and all the men stuck to their

Not Pleasant Feeling

ter all, however, the watching of pedo coming in one's direction was companied by any pleasant sen- In any event, the torpedo hit ip at 1:30 o'clock in the afternand that at the engine part of ssel. I admit and so did all the that it was positively one of the st achievements made by the y.

eanwhile in view of the imminent k, we had already made connec- with other transports in the borhood. We then began to leave ship as quietly as possible because knew the enemy's torpedo was not strong effective caliber.

As I said before, the torpedo hit our vessel at 1:30 p.m. Flames immediately burst and it was not until 9:30 p.m. when the ship was wrapped in flames all over. Then it was not until 7 a.m. the next day that the ship sunk completely. All in all, about 30 hours were required for the torpedo to have its effect and mind you, it struck the vital point of the ship.

"Though we were victims of the torpedo, we were all nevertheless surprised to learn that it look such a long time to sink our vessel. This only shows the British torpedo is just 20 years behind time in quality. It should not be applied for modern sea battles."

ROME WILDLY ACCLAIMS VICTORY AT AGEDABIA

German-Italian Forces Rout 58 British Tanks—Anzacs Suffer Heavy Casualties

D.N.B.

ROME, December 30.—The great success of the Axis Powers in the encircling battle in the region of Agedabia in North Africa is being celebrated in Italy as victory and as proving the undiminished fighting power of the Italian and German troops. This battle was fought by German and Italian tank units.

Agedabia is situated about 160 kilometers to the South of Benghazi at a point where the Gulf of Sidra makes a large bend. Shortly after the beginning of the joint German-Italian offensive at the end of March 1941, this place was recaptured after the occupation of El Aghaila and from there the successful German-Italian counter-offensive started against the retreating British troops leading to the recapture of Cyrenaica.

It is learned however, from reliable quarters that the British troops have been greatly affected by the 41 days fighting in the desert. Australian troops have been altogether withdrawn as a consequence of the very heavy losses suffered by the Australian units as well as by the increasing opposition in Australia against the employment of Australian troops in the Mediterranean area instead of in areas nearer to the mother country.

The battle of Agedabia in the course of which 58 British tanks and a large number of additional armored cars and motor cars were destroyed or captured is regarded as a favorable omen for the continuation of the campaign. Informed quarters stated that the German-Italian troops were now prepared for further tests of arms.

1941—Eventful Year in Diplomacy

Definite Steps Taken For Establishment of New Order In Greater East Asia and Bringing of Lasting Peace To the World.

THE year, 1941 has been an eventful one in Japan's diplomatic activities. It was in this year that the first step was taken by Japan for the establishment of a new order and lasting peace in East Asia. The year 1941 may be divided into two periods. During the first half, from the beginning of the year until the outbreak of the Russo-Reich War, Japan's relations with Thailand and French Indo-China were considerably improved while during the last half, diplomatic activities were centered on Japanese-American negotiations.

There were three changes in the Cabinet. Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka was succeeded by Admiral Teijiro Toyoda who, with the investiture of the Tojo Cabinet, was replaced by Shigenori Togo. However, Japan's unshakable diplomatic policy of establishing a new order on the basis of the Tripartite Pact among Japan, Germany and Italy remained unchanged.

The development in the international relationships of Manchoukuo were notable. Italy, Denmark and other countries aggregating 14 formally recognized our neighbor. With the conclusion of the Basic Treaty between Japan and the Nanking Government and a joint declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, a foundation was established in Japan's relations with China, the former appointing Kumataro Honda as the first Japanese Ambassador to Nanking. During the middle of June, Wang Ching-wei, President of the new National Government of China, paid an official visit to Japan and contributed much toward the enhancement of the relations between the two countries.

In order to strengthen the Nanking Government, Japan advanced a loan of ¥300 million while on the other hand, Germany, Italy and other friendly nations, through efforts of the Japanese Government, officially recognized the Wang Administration. On November 1, a great renovation was effected in Japan's administrative organs in China when the Japanese Government, by means of an amalgamation, placed the organs in China of various Ministries under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office and the Asia Development Board.

Thai-F.I.C. Truce

In connection with the border incident between Thailand and French Indo-China, negotiations were started in Tokyo in February and following discussions among the representatives of the three countries, a complete agreement of views was reached on March 11, leading to the truce between Thailand and French Indo-China on May 9. At the same time, a protocol of guarantee and political understanding was signed between Japan and Thailand and between Japan and French Indo-China, thus bringing about closer relations with these two countries and establishing a position of leadership for Japan in Greater East Asia. The two countries thus promised, in August to extend cooperation to Japan and subsequently the Japanese Legation in Thailand was raised in status to Embassy on August 15.

Outbreak of the War

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, an agreement was reached with Thailand whereby Japanese troops were permitted to pass through Thai territory. The decision of Premier Luang Pibula Songgram to this effect completely altered the neutrality policy of Thailand. On December 21, an Offensive and Defensive Pact was formally signed between the two countries and thus Thailand has definitely decided to extend the fullest cooperation to Japan in bringing about the successful conclusion of the holy war.

At the end of last year, negotiations for commerce and navigation were opened between Japan and French Indo-China in Tokyo and on May 6, a Treaty for Residence and Navigation and an Agreement for Customs and Trade was signed. However, the Anglo-American countries, with the Chungking Administration and the De Gaullists, extended their sinister designs in the East Asia to French Indo-China. Sensing grave consequences should their machination be left unchecked, Japan negotiated with the Vichy Government and on July 28, an Agreement for Joint Defense of French Indo-China was signed between Japan and France.

As a means of retaliation, the United States issued an executive order freezing Japanese assets in America. Great Britain followed suit and in addition notified Japan of the abrogation of the Commerce and Navigation Treaties that existed between Japan and Britain, India and Burma. The Netherlands East Indies also followed the examples of these two countries in putting economic pressure on Japan.

Yoshizawa Appointed

In view of the vital importance of the relations between Japan and F.I.C., the Japanese Government instituted an Ambassadorial Headquarters at Hanoi and Kenkichi Yoshizawa was appointed as Ambassador. All Government organs in F.I.C. was absorbed into the Ambassadorial Headquarters. At the beginning of October, a group headed by Masayuki Yokoyama was dispatched for the purpose of investigating the natural resources in F.I.C. On December 8, when Japan declared war on the United States and Britain, a Military Agreement based on the Joint Defense Pact was signed between the two countries.

With the object of adjusting relations with the Dutch East Indies, the Japanese Government, at the end of last year, dispatched Kenkichi Yoshizawa as special envoy to continue the negotiations at the point where they were left off by Ichizo Kobayashi, But working in concert with the Anglo-American Powers, the N.E.I. officials showed no sincerity in the negotiations, notifying Japan of its objections for the creation of a New Order in East Asia. On June 6, the officials of that country handed their reply to the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, but the contents were far satisfactory to Japan. Consequently, the Japanese Government decided to postpone further negotiations with the N.E.I. and Ambassador Yoshizawa quit Batavia, at the end of that month. The relations between the two countries gradually became aggravated, resulting in the cessation of economic relations and finally, her declaration of war on Japan.

The A.B.C.D. Front

Beginning with a statement of abuse issued by American Secretary of State Cordell Hull, at the beginning of this year, the United States unmasked her presumptuous attitude toward Japan and simultaneously strengthened the so-called A.B.C.D. front formed with the object of encircling Japan. With the hope of maintaining peace in the Pacific, however, Japan opened negotiations with the United States in April. The negotiations were prolonged as there were many points in the American proposal which Japan could not accept. The 3rd Konoye Cabinet was born in July.

Soon afterward, with the conclution of an Agreement for the joint defense of F.I.C., President Roosevelt issued an order freezing all Japanese assets. On August 28, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the then Japanese Premier, sent a message to the American President proposing a direct meeting between the "brain trusts" of the Japanese and American Governments but the United States held fast to its original points. This resulted in the resignation en bloc of the 3rd Konoye Cabinet.

The Tojo Cabinet which replaced the Konoye Cabinet, drafted new proposals and dispatched Saburo Kurusu to Washington as a special envoy to assist Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the Japanese Ambassador to Washington. Since the official Nomura-Kurusu-Hull conference on November 17, subsequent negotiations were held but the American Government failed to correct its attitude toward Japan despite repeated warnings by our Government. It exercised strenuous efforts to intensify the A.B.C.D. encirclement front resulting finally in the outbreak of the war on December 8.

Axis Ties Cemented

The relations between Japan and Germany, and Japan and Italy since the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact were cemented closer and closer in spite of the frantic efforts on the part of the hostile Powers to break the amity existing among the Axis Powers and on November 25, the Anti-Comintern Pact was extended for another five years. At the same time, China and other nations totaling seven countries were additionally included among the signatory Powers of the Pact. Three days after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Italo-German Axis declared war on America and Britain and simultaneously, signed an Agreement with Japan not to sue for peace separately and other clauses for the creation of a New Order in the world.

On January 21, Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, the Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, signed with Foreign Commissar Molotov of the U.S.S.R. a Provisional Agreement for a one-year extension of the Fishery Pact. The whole world was surprised on April 13 when it was revealed that a Neutrality Pact was signed between Japan and the Soviet Union. This came as a particular shock to the United States. With the outbreak of the Russo-Reich War on June 22, the attention of the world was again forcussed on Japan. The Japanese Government adhered to its unshakable policy. On November 5, a passenger liner, the Kehi Maru, sank in the Japan Sea after contacting a drifting Soviet mine. A strong protest was immediately filed with the Soviet Government and the negotiations in this connection are still in progress. It should be remembered, however, that Foreign Minister Togo, in his speech during the 78th extraordinary session of the Diet, emphasized that there is no change whatsoever in the policy of preserving safety in the northern district and that the Soviet Government is expressing the opinion of respecting the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact.

Relations With Panama

The Panama Government, in the latter part of October, resorted to the outrageous action of prohibiting the business of Japanese commercial concerns in that country notwithstanding a strong protest by the Japanese Government. On November 6, an exchange of ratification was conducted between Japan and Brazil for cultural accord while an amicable settlement was reached between Japan and Peru regarding the question of making good the responsibility for damages to Japanese properties during a riot.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Panama, Haiti, Dominica and others in the Latin American countries which have close connections both geographically and economically with the United States, have declared war on Japan. Foreign Minister Togo issued a message clarifying Japan's attitude toward Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru, The movements of these countries surrounding the forthcoming Pan-American Foreign Ministerial Conference to be convened at Rio de Janeiro on January 15, next year, are being watched with considerable interest.

DEFAMATION BASIS OF BRITISH TACTICS

Every Class of Briton Is Master Of This Art of Slandering Third Persons

(Continued from Yesterday)

The fact that Britain's intellectual leaders arrive at their "convictions" strictly in accordance with the needs of their political leaders—in the case of Germany just as well as in all preceding ones, as far back as Joan of Arc—is another characteristic British feature in the European spectre. It must be, of course, attributed to the fact that in Great Britain there is essentially only one ruling class, which places its members in all the leading and important positions in every walk of public life, in Parliament and Church, universities and publishing houses, and in the editorial offices of newspapers and tabloids. It can then safely leave the formation of public and semi-public opinion to the national characteristic of conformity, which makes it impossible for all those not belonging to the class of social, intellectual, as well as political rulers, to express views which might deviate from those expressed by the ruling classes.

This feature likewise is lacking in the Continental-European intellectual make-up. Now, within the British ruling classes, including their puppets, the place of that intellectual decency, which distinguishes the leading classes of other nations, is generally taken up by an old-established and unscrupulous instinct to dominate, at any rate as far as matters of political importance for Great Britain are concerned. One need only point out such typically British phenomena as, for instance, Lord Balfour, a gentleman beyond reproach in his private life, who, however, in the interest of the political instinct of his class, during the World War pursued a policy of deliberate fraud toward the Arabs; or Lord Bryce, likewise an honorable man in his private life, who nevertheless during the World War did not shrink back from signing his name to one of the most criminal, defamatory documents ever propagated by the British ruling classes. The many instances, whenever the highest dignitaries of the Church of England lent themselves to the spreading of lying propaganda in the service of British state-craft, have been too regular and are too well known to need further elaborating in this place.

Started in 1905

At any rate, since about 1905, that is for the past two generations, the British ruling classes have employed their unique instrument of defamation against Germany. Germany's historic traditions, her rich contributions to European culture, her typical customs, her colonial activities, the great men of her past, her poets, philosophers and musicians, her men and women, the character of her people and its culture: all of them were systematically caricatured, falsified and slandered by British politicians and university professors, churchmen and authors, orators and journalists. On the island beyond the North Sea, with the most subtle as well as the coarsest means, an image was created of the "typical" German and spread all over the world, from which anyone knowing Germany and the Germans from own experience can only turn in disgust. No German, or anyone acquainted with Germany can recognize the German people and their ways of living in this horrid and repellent counterfeit "made in Great Britain".

"The Kaiser" and "The Fuehrer", true to the example established by the defamation of Joan of Arc and Philippe of Spain, are abused and slandered in the vilest manner.

What was good enough for the Spaniards under the slogan "Popery" in the London of the 16th and 17th centuries, and for the Boers under the word "Krugerism" in the Nineties, is likewise deemed appropriate for "Prussian Militarism" and "Hitlerism" in London of the 20th century.

The allegation of incompetence and criminality in colonial matters, which had rendered already such excellent services against Spain, France and Holland, was now put to work against Germany.

The scarecrow of the "Inquisition" was likewise exhumed by the slanderers on the Thames—only today its name is "Gestapo".

As regards the defamation of German women—after the Spanish, French and Boer women—British playwrights and novelists for about 40 years now, have put together untiringly piece after piece, to create before the eyes of their own public and the world's the despicable caricature of the "Hausfrau".

Thus, through the falsifying pens and voices of the British ruling classes, the Germans have been made into creatures who are physically and intellectually equally repellent, who are impudent and tactless, clumsy and cunning, yet without real intelligence, crude and arrogant, with no sense of humor, cowardly and brutal, revengeful, faithless, cruel and lascivious: in other words into the classical image of a barbarian, the direct antithesis to the ideal of white mankind. In fact, British literature of the last generation began more and more, and quite openly to classify the Germans as culturally backward, as savages, Huns and barbarians

Today in Britain, already the second generation of young people is growing up under the influence of this presumptuous propaganda of hatred and defamation, and effects have not been lacking either. To the younger Briton especially, an unprejudiced attitude toward Germany has become virtually impossible, and a certain percentage of them go even as far as to deny the German people the very right to exist, the same as the British for instance denied this right to the Indians and Tasmanians. This denying a rival the right to exist, is likewise a tradition bound British trait.

One of the most successful instruments in Briain's armory of defamatory weapons is the atrocity lie. When successfully applied, it answers in an almost ideal way the purpose of all British propaganda of hatred, namely to destroy the opponent's good name so radically that all feelings of human solidarity toward him are completely eradicated. For, if a Government succeeds in making its own people and the rest of the world believe that its enemy is carrying out systematically and on principle mass-acts of terror against the innocent and weak, then it can be sure to arouse the deepest emotions of the entire human race against him. This probably explains the matter of fact attitude, with which ever since the days of Joan of Arc, leaders of public opinion in Britain have been trying to smother their respective opponents with the most horrible atrocity lies.

Average British Duped

To the average Briton the idea that atrocity lies are an intrinsic part of warfare is so natural that even British pacifists and similar exceptions, who are taking a stand against those usances, describe them as politically useful and therefore as pardonable to a certain extent.

Contrary to this, it must be explicitly stated here that the leading classes of the Continental countries of Europe have never made use of atrocity propaganda in the same degree. "In love and warfare everything is fair", is not perchance an English proverb, and it is no exaggeration to say that in the war history of the Continental powers, atrocity propaganda has always played a very secondary role, whereas in Britain's war history it has been the rule and the cynosure of every war effort.

During the Spanish wars already, the art of atrocity propaganda had been developed by the British to commendable perfection. Already in those days, the invention of atrocities allegedly committed by the enemy was systematically used to incite the British people and others to war and to keep the warlike spirit going. Does not the following passage from W.H.E. Lecky's "A History of England in the 18th Century" read as though it had been written today?:

"The indignation of the people, fanned by the press and by the untiring efforts of all members of the Opposition, became uncontrollable. Every known trick was employed to keep the feelings of the people in this spirit. English sailors, who had been released from Spanish prison camps, were paraded in front of the Royal Exchange building to exhibit to passers-by samples of the repellent food they had had to eat in Spanish dungeons. Literature followed up this excitement, and it was reflected in writings by Pope, Glover and Johnson....The country was deluged with reports from English sailors who had been in Spanish captivity. There, it was alleged, they had been robbed of all their belongings, had been loaded down with chains and incarcerated in unhealthy dungeons in a tropical climate for a long time, tortured and left to the mercies of the Inquisition ....These reports contained much exaggeration and a good deal of deliberate misrepresentation."

This happened in 1738, one year before the outbreak of the war which went down in history as "The War of Jenkins's Ear," since it was started by an atrocity tale about the cut-off ears of a British shipmaster, an atrocity story, which after having served its purpose was exposed as a lie by British novelists like Horace Walpole, or politicians like Burke.

Thus, the methods of British atrocity propaganda, which is again flooding the world these days, are also part of a time-honored British tradition, which dates back as far as the days of Britain's great struggle with Spain.

Ever since then, the methods of British atrocity lying have hardly been changed or refined. In every war waged by Britain or her political allies, the opponent is accused of a series of meanest law infringements, of sexual offences and acts of violence, of cruelty against the living, dying and dead, the conformity of which does not lack a certain pathetic aspect for the historian who follows their course through the centuries. It is this absolute conformity of the atrocity lies invented against every single enemy, which indicates some permanent characteristic of the British, namely their adherence to a tradition of political methods, which centuries could not shake, and which the British ruling classes from generation to generation are developing to further perfection; and certain pathological traits of the Anglo-Saxon character, which time and again reacts with the same mathematical precision when confronted with these atrocity lies.

Master of Defamation

British atrocity propaganda during the World War, which was dispersed by applying modern psychological technique in its most concentrated form, was justly acclaimed the world over as a hitherto unattained masterpiece of defamation.

In the first months of the present war, which Britain declared on Germany in September 1939, London's atrocity propaganda was apparently not much disposed to go beyond what it had been spreading already since 1933, just as the British during the first few months of the war avoided to join actively in the struggle with their own soldiers. This lack of concentrated atrocity propaganda in those early days of the war may perhaps be explained by the fact that at that time the British Ministry of Information was in the hands of men like MacMillan and Sir John Reith, who were following the secular tradition of the British ruling classes only to a certain extent.

Since then, however, Winston Churchill, the scion of the Marlboroughs, has placed Alfred Duff-Cooper, a member of the Fife Clan and a relative of the Royal Family, at the head of the British Ministry of Information and then replaced him by Brendan Bracken, and this has completely ensured the continuity of British tradition, also in regard to atrocity propaganda. British atrocity warfare is again going full steam ahead.

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AMERICAN PICTURES DISAPPEAR ENTIRELY

War of Greater East Asia Stops Showing of Films After Long History

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, American motion pictures finally ceased to appear in the local market, after a long history. The number of new films released in the 12 months of this year totaled only 18, including three each by Paramount, MGM, Columbia, and Universal; two each by 20th Century-Fox and Warner Brothers; and one each by RKO and United Artists. In the same period, the European films totaled 15, of which six were distributed by the Towa Shoji, five by Nichibo, two by Saneisha, and one each by Mitsuba Boeki and Kokko Eiga.

Applications for obtaining permission before the shooting filed by the Japanese dramatic film producers this year aggregated 280, the figure for the previous year totaled 563. Of the total this year, 35 pictures for release were rejected. The pictures, of which the titles were changed by the censors, numbered 38 while the 72 productions were forced to revise their contents in part before the exhibition. Detailed figures of the applications by the leading companies were 55 by Shinko, 53 by Nikkatsu, 45 by Daito, 42 by Shochiku and 40 by Toho.

"Umi no Tsuri" (Fishing at Sea) is the title of a new culture feature produced recently by the Asahi Eiga as the third edition in a series of culture film dealing with the fishing technique. It is directed by Hideo Yoshida with cameras by Eitaro Haneisa.

The Japanese dramatic pictures and culture features, which have been endorsed this year by the Education Ministry as excellent productions, totaled 34. Of these, 16 dramatic films and 14 culture features are regarded as candidates for receiving the Education Ministry prize of the year 1941. The decision will be made before the end of January, and the prize will be offered in March. In the case of dramatic films, "Todake no Kyodai" (Brothers of the Toda Family), "Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Period) by Shochiku; "Akatsuki no Shuppatsu" (the Departure at Dawn), "Uma" (Horses) by Toho; "Sensuikan Ichigo" (Submarine No. 1) and "Yedo Saigo no Hi" (The Last Day of Yedo) by Nikkatsu, and "Moe Agaru Jonetsu" (A Burning Passion) by Shinko are listed. Of the 14 culture films are "Mura no Gakko Toshokan" (A Village School Library), "Fuji no Chishitsu" (Geology of Mt. Fuji) and "Atarashiki Tsubasa" (New Wings) by Toho; "Awa no Mokuzo" (Puppet Theater of Awa) and "Koku Kichi" (Aerial Bases) by Osaka Mainichi-Tokyo Nichi Nichi; "Fune no Kagaku" (The Science of Ships) by Asahi; "Shima" (Islands) by Riken, and "Sora no Shonenhei" (Young Heroes of the Air) by Geijutsu Eiga.

The Asahi Eiga has decided to produce a large-scale culture picture entitled "Nippon wa Tatakou" (Japan Fights) with script by Tamotsu Takata, who will direct the film. It tells how Japan has been endeavoring for the peace of the world and for the establishment of the new order in East Asia.

"Barukan Dengekisen" (the Blitzkrieg in the Balkans), a five-reel newsreel, will be distributed by the Japan Eigasha for the chain theaters of the Toho banner, where it will be shown from January 7.

There are growing indications that theaters in Osaka will abolish their names in English. The Kinema Palace has decided to change its name, which will hereafter be called the Daikoku Eiga Gekijo. The Shinsekai Park Gekijo and the Park Kinema also will change their names in the near future.

The production of "Yamao Mamoru Hitobito" (People Who Guard the Mountain), which was planned by the Kyoto studio of the Shinko Cinema Production Company, has been postponed. Instead, a screen play by Fuji Yahiro, as the title undecided yet, will be filmed.

Produced by the motion picture section of the Osaka Mainichi-Tokyo Nichi Nichi, "Tai wa Tachi Agatta" (Thailand Arouses), a culture feature depicting Thailand, will be released on the local screens from January 8.

Opening Today

Imperio Argentina, internationally famous Spanish opera singer, starring in the German picture "Andalusische Nachte" featuring Friedrich Benfer and Karl Klusner opening today at the Hogakuza.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Most of the capital's theaters are starting their New Year programs today or tomorrow. To help those who may be caught in the rush at the last minute. A brief recount of the leading performances follows.

The Kabukiza opens tomorrow with a variety of well-known plays and dances in two different programs, one in the daytime and the other in the evening. The matinee includes "Nippon Daiichi Mekari no Shinji" (Mekari, a Divine Service), "Ninin Bakama" (a comic dance adapted from a Noh drama), and "Nawa Tachibana Homare no Ishikiri" (Kajiwara's Valor). Taking the important roles will be Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Nizayemon Kataoka, Mitsugoro Bando and Sojuro Sawamura.

In the evening, three plays will be staged by an excellent cast, consisting of Kikugoro Onoye, Kichiyemon Nakamura, Tomoyemon Otani, Tokizo Nakamura and Omezo Ichikawa. They are "Ichinotani Futaba Gunki" (The War Camp of Kumagai), "Fujimusume" (Daughter of Wisteria), and "Gonza to Sukeju" (Two Honest Palanquin-Bearers).

The Tokyo Gekijo, opening tomorrow, also will offer two performances daily. In the afternoon, the program includes "Shingan no Kuni" (The Land of Earnest Prayer), "Kokaji" (Munechika, Celebrated Swordsmith), and "Meijin Kodanji" (Kodanji, Noted Kabuki Actor). The evening bill contains "Shogun Yoriiye" (Yoriiye, the War Lord), "Kotobuki Shiki Sanbaso" a classical dance of joy), and "Yari no Gonza" (Gonza, a Spear Fighter). Among the noted actors engaged for the month are Ennosuke Ichikawa, Sumizo Ichikawa, Shikaku Ichikawa, Yaozo Ichikawa and Kanya Morita.

The Meijiza is presenting three modern plays in its January program, starting tomorrow. Rokuro Kitamura, Taro Hanabusa, Tomosaburo Ii, Noboru Umejima and other players of the Shimpa theatrical troupe will appear on the stage. They will perform in three plays—"Nioi no Hake" (A Fragrant Brush), "Yushima no Keidai" (The Compound of the Yushima Shrine), and "Dampei Monogatari" (Dampei's Romance).

As is its custom, the Shimbashi Embujo will have Goro Soganoya, Japan's No. 1 comedian, and his company as drawing cards for January. They will enact three plays in the matinee and additional three in the night show. Of these, the feature offerings are "Nasake no Yukidoke" (Melting Snow) and "Echigo Jishi" (Lion Dancers from Echigo).

At the Takarazuka Gekijo will be a new program of three plays to be presented by the Moon Troupe of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company. "Mongoru" (Mongol) is the highlight. The starring roles will be taken by Reiko Hatsune, Kayoko Kumono and Otome Amatsu.

The popular theatrical troupe headed by Roppa Furukawa will usher in the New Year tomorrow at the Yurakuza, with four plays—"Kasen no Onna" (Woman at the Fighting Front), "Yonjunanafun Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers), "Wagaya no Kofuku" (Happiness of My Home), and "Roppa Ongaku Sugoroku" (Roppa and His Music).

The Japan Actors' Association, which succeeded in raising the construction fund for two warplanes for the Imperial Army and Navy recently, also donated ¥1,500 to the Army Ministry and an additional ¥1,500 to the Navy Ministry last week when Tomoyemon Otani and Omezo Ichikawa, two Kabuki actors, called at the Ministries on behalf of the Association.

The opera company headed by Yoshie Fujiwara plans to make a special performance of "Kaido Tosei" (The Expedition in the East), a grand symphony with words by Hakushu Kitahara and music by Kiyoshi Nobutoki, which was composed in celebration of the 2,600th Year of the Japanese Empire. It will be staged in the six leading cities. In Tokyo the presentation in scheduled at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda-ku, on February 11, taking advantage of "Kigensetsu" (The Empire Day).

Of numerous plays staged at the legitimate theaters in the capital this year (the figures in detail have not been learned), Mantaro Kubota, well-known stage director, topped the list with 13 dramas, which he directed, according to an investigation. Second was Yobun Kaneko who directed 11 plays. The third on the list was Jiro Sekiguchi with 10 plays.

"Nippon no Kyoun" (Clouds at Dawn in Japan), is the title of a new play which will feature the program of the Shochiku revue troupe in Osaka, commencing January 8.

After an absence of four years, Moshio Nakamura, will be back on the Tokyo stage next month when he is playing at the Kabukiza. Moshio, young actor and brother of Kichiyemon Nakamura, veteran Kabuki player, had been active in the Kansai theatrical circles in the past four years.

Kingoro Yanagiya and his co-players who concluded their local engagement at the Nippon Gekijo December 29, will play at the Kagetsu Gekijo, Osaka, next month.

Kazuo Hasegawa, screen player of note, departed for Manchoukuo last week-end to play in Harbin, Hsinking, Mukden and Dairen until January 15, accompanied by nine actors.

"Uguisu" (the Nightingale), a colorful musical play by Tetsuzo Shirai, will open the second-week program of the Nippon Gekijo, starting January 7. All star players and dancers of the Nichigeki dancing team will appear jointly.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS

Kabukiza—Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye and other first-rank Kabuki actors' performance: Daytime Program (from noon); "Mekari, a Divine Service," "Ninin Bakama" (A comic dance modeled after a Noh drama) and "Kajiwara's Valor"; Evening Program (from 4:30 p.m.); "The War Camp of Kumagai, Daughter of Wisteria" (A Classical Japanese Dance) and "Two Honest Palanquin Bearers."

Tokyo Gekijo—Ennosuke Ichikawa and His Kabuki Theatrical Company Performance: Daytime Program (from noon); "The Land of Earnest Prayer," "Munechika, Outstanding Swordsmith of Old Japan," and "Kodanji, Celebrated Kabuki Actor." (a four-act melodrama, produced by Sanichi Iwaya): Evening Program (from 4:30 p.m.); 'Yoriiye, the Ward Lord," "Kotobuki-Shiki Sanbaso" (a classical dance given on felicitous occasions) and "Gonza, a Spear Fighter."

Meijiza—Shimpa Theatrical Company Performance: Evening Program (from 4 p.m.); "A Fragrant Brush" (A Modern Drama), "At the Yushima Shrine," and "Dampei's Romance." Matinee on January 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 18 (from noon); The program consists of first and third play, out of the daily program.

Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo—Takarazuka Moon Troupe Opera Girls Performance; "Kamenoe Shoe" (A Comedy Drama), "Tadanobu and a Filial Fox" (A musical-posture drama) and "Mongol" (18 scenes, the episodes of Mongolia). Curtain rises at 5 p.m. Matinee on Saturdays and Sundays from 12:30 p.m.

Yurakuza—Roppa Furukawa and His Comedian Troupe Performance: "Woman at the Fighting Front," "The Tale of the Loyal Retainers," "Happiness of My Home," and "Roppa and His Music Band." Curtain at 5:30 p.m. Matinee on Saturdays and Sundays from 12:30 p.m.

Shimbashi Embujo—Goro Soganoya and his dramatic company: Daytime Program (from noon); "New Year's Pilgrimage," "Daughter of a Village," and "Melting Snow"; Evening program (from 4 p.m.); "Plating Ware and Metal," "Taste of Honeydew," and "Lion Dancers from Echigo."

MOVIES

"Soshuno Yo," or "Nights of Soochow"—A Shochiku Picture, starring Shuji Sano, Li Hsiang-lan and Mitsuko Mito. Hibiya Eiga Gekijo, Kokusai Gekijo (Asakusa) and Ginza Eiga Gekijo.

"Otokono Hanamichi,"—A Toho Picture, starring Kazuo Furukawa and Roppa Furukawa. Nippon Gekijo, Teikokukan (Asakusa).

"Andalusische Nacht" or "A Night in Spain,"—A Ufa Film. Towa Shoji Presentation. Starring Imperio Argentina, Friedrich Benfer, Karl Klusner and Erwin Biegel. Hogakuza, Musashinokan (Shinjuku) and Taishokan (Asakusa).

NAZI PRESS MOCKS BRITISH PROPAGANDA

Churchill's Journey to Washington Blazes Nothing but Lies

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 30.—The propaganda campaign launched by England and the United States in connection with Prime Minister Winston Churchill's journey to Washington as well as Foreign Minister Eden's trip to Moscow was sarcastically commented upon by the German press.

"This war will be decided by guns and not by conferences", declared the Voelkischer Beobachter in a headline. This heading reflects the general view held in Germany concerning the present lively traveling activities of the British statesmen. The paper declares that after the amazing initial successes of the Japanese forces it was hardly surprising that the heads of the plutocratic- Bolshevistic world coalition felt the urgent desire to exchange their views. Washington, London and Moscow were mistaken, however, in their belief telling the world that the war would be decided by such meetings.

The Berliner Boersenzeitung regarded Prime Minister Churchill's and Mr. Eden's journeys as renewed British appeals for help from others since it was most evident that both traveled to their respective capitals as "humble petitioners".

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger says that, while both Britain and America are losing positions in East Asia of greatest importance practically every day, while the British fleet is suffering heavy blows in the European waters constantly, the enemy is starting propaganda campaign fire works with the help of conferences. The fact that British statesmen rushed to Washington and Moscow indicated clearly the weakness of the British position. In fact, England's position was so weak, the paper stressed, that she was clinging desperately to her last ally: Bolshevism.

Plan Said Decided

D.N.B.

MEXICO CITY, December 30.—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill together with their military advisers at Washington agreed upon a strategic plan, details of which have been kept secret.

However, rumors have it that, according to special information, the U.S. conception of the present situation has been lined out to the effect that the Axis Powers must be kept fighting until the Democracies have produced sufficient war material to proceed on their part in offensive actions.

A confirmation for the assumption that this is more or less the extract of President Roosevelt's strategic plan is seen in the President's statement to the effect that the conference has considerably strengthened the position of America.

The representatives of the Latin-American States were informed of the outlines of this Anglo-American plan in the course of the reception of the diplomats during the talks at Washington.

British Admit Losses

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, December 30.—The British Admiralty announced today the loss of two British auxiliary warships, namely, the Rosabelle and the Chakdina both of which were reported as sunk. No further details regarding the location of the sinking and the fate of the crew were published.

Social and General

(Continued From Page 6)

Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, and Wang Ching-wei, President of the Chinese National Government, as well as patriotic music performances.

The Canadian Academy, Kobe, day and residential school for English-speaking foreign boys and girls, with complete curriculum leading up to and including matriculation for entrance to universities abroad, and having well supervised dormitory accommodations, will reopen on Tuesday, January 6, at 8:30 a.m.

The Keio University at Mita will hold an informal New Year meeting 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., Thursday, January 1.

In commemoration of the late Yukichi Fukuzawa, founder and first president of the University, an informal tea party will be held, from 2:30 p.m., Saturday, January 10. On the occasion, a lecture will be given by Masanori Ito, on "Past and Future of the War of Greater East Asia."

An exhibition of relics connected with the life and activities of the late Yukichi Fukuzawa will also be held, as in former years.

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1. SONG OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY, VICTORIOUS ON ALL SEAS
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2. TAIWAN IN WAR TIME
Presented by Daimai-Tonichi Eiga-bu
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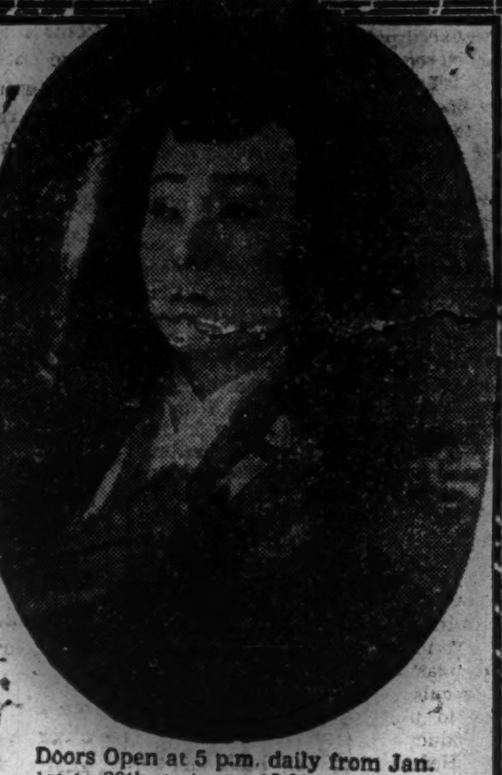
Presented by Nippon Eiga-sha
4. MANILA HEMP NATURAL PRODUCE OF THE SOUTHERN ISLANDS
Presented by Nippon Eiga-sha
5. IMPREGNABLE IS OUR NAVAL STRATEGY OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
Presented by Daimai-Tonichi Eiga-bu
6. THAILAND, A NEWLY RE-BORN COUNTRY
Presented by Kokusai Bunka Kyokai
7. THE GREAT EAST ASIA WAR IN PROGRESS
Nippon News No. 82

Admission: 24 sen (inclusive of tax after December) for Adults, 10 sen for Children



TOKYO TAKARAZUKA GEKIJO

TAKARAZUKA BALLET & OPERETTA
MOON TROUPE'S January Performance

COMIC OPERA
1 "Kame Hojoye"
1 scene
(Tortoise Release Ceremony)
Produced by Mr. I. Hisamatsu
Arranged by Mr. S. Kohara

OPERA
2. "Yoshino Tadanobu"
2 scenes
Produced by Mr. H. Ono
Arranged by Mr. K. Zeniya

An Opera produced from the impressions obtained during a tour in Mongolia
3 "MONGOL" 18 scenes
The first of the Series of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
Produced and arranged by Mr. H. Utsu Music by Mr. I. Kawasaki

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Doors Open at 5 p.m. daily from Jan. 1st to 30th; twice at 12:30 and 5 p.m. from Jan. 2nd to 7th, on 15th, 16th and also on Saturdays and Sundays.
Admission: ¥3.20, 2.10, 1.40, 1.00 (including tax)

YURAKUZA

ROPPA TROUPE'S JANUARY PERFORMANCE

SPECIAL APPEARANCE
Miss Hideko Takamine
Toho Pictures
Miss Keiko Sonoi
Takarazuka Opera Co.
Miss Utako Matsushima
King Records

1. "Kasen-no-Haha" 1 scene
(Mother on the front line)
Published in the Fujokai, a women's magazine. Story by Mr. K. Hagi
Arranged by Mr. M. Itoh

2. "Shijushichi-Fun Chushingura"
10 scenes
(47-Minute Drama Embodying the Revenge of 47 Ronin)
Produced by Mr. R. Ikkai
Arranged by Mr. R. Furukawa

3. "Wagayano Kofuku"
(We Are Happy) 6 scenes
Arranged by Mr. K. Kikuta

4. "ROPPA ONGAKU SUGOROKU"
(Roppa's Musical Story) 8 scenes
Produced by Mr. K. Horiuchi
Arranged by Mr. T. Saito

Doors open at 3 p.m. on Jan. 1st; at 4:30 p.m. from Jan. 2nd to 28th; twice at 11 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. from Jan. 2nd to 7th and on Sundays.
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DECEMBER 31st

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PI. AWAITS JAPAN O DEVELOP WEALTH

Dy Near for Whole Philippine Islands to Join East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

The agricultural and mineral resources of the Philippines will be developed by Japan for the benefit of peoples throughout the world, the newspaper Yomiuri reported yesterday. The flag of the Rising Sun now flies over the major portion of Luzon. The Japanese armed forces are now pressing on Manila from the north and south. The surrender of Manila is imminent and days are near when the whole Philippine Islands will join the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to do its part for the liberation of all the Asiatic races from the yokes of the White imperialism.

The Philippine Commonwealth consists of more than 7,000 islands and islets spreading 1,700 kilometers from south to north, and 1,120 kilometers from east to west. These islands and islets, covering an area of 114,000 square miles, are inhabited by some 13,000,000 people.

Depends on Agriculture

Economically speaking, the Commonwealth depends totally on agriculture. The agricultural produce is exchanged for industrial goods made in the United States. The supply of manufactured goods to the Philippines is monopolized by the United States. It has been a fixed policy of the United States Government since its wresting of these islands from Spain to keep industry of the Philippines at a stage as primitive as possible.

The Philippine Islands are endowed with deposits of gold, chromite, manganese and iron, but the [illegible] Government has never [illegible] develop these mineral deposits [illegible] it needs. Thus the Yankee [illegible]alism has successfully prevented the rise of modern industries of any in the Philippines.

The main items of the agricultural produce are rice, sugar, corn and [illegible]. Despite the fact that paddy fields cover more than half of the total plantation acreage of the country, and rice is harvested twice a year, it does not meet fully the demand for rice in the Philippines. As a matter of fact, the Philippines imported 9,[illegible]000 metric tons of rice from foreign countries in 1938.

The next important agricultural produce is sugar whose output totals 16,[illegible]0000 piculs a year. Most of it is exported to the United States.

The production of hemp famous as "Manila Hemp" all over the world totalled 3,170,000 piculs in 1937, and covers practically the whole demand for hemp in the world. Some 10,000 Japanese farmers are engaged in the cultivation of hemp and ramie in [illegible] production center of these [illegible] the Philippines.

[illegible] than agriculture in [illegible] industry in the future. The mining industry in [illegible] is still in the infantile [illegible] exports of minerals from [illegible] are as follows: (Unit-1,000

	1938	1939	1940
.....	1,283	930	303
.....	4,080	5,097	5,319
er ore	..	2,153	2,494
.....	1,575	2,153	3,884
re ..	999	766	1,499
.....	7,939	11,102	13,710

st Concerned With Iron

[illegible] minerals, Japan is most concerned with iron. From [illegible] considerations, almost all [illegible] out in the Philippines [illegible] ported to Japan until re[illegible] annual exports used to [illegible] tons. The deposits of [illegible] estimated at some 1,321,000,000 tons.

Next to iron in importance are copper, chromium and manganese. The demand for these non-ferrous metals as materials for making alloys which are indispensable for the prosecution of modern warfare is mounting more than ever today. Since all the countries in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere save the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China produce no manganese, the development of copper, chrome and manganese mines in the Philippines will become all the more important for the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Rayon Plenum

The Tokyo Rayon Company held a general meeting of its shareholders at the Industrial Club here Tuesday, the Chugai Shogyo reports. At the meeting the resigning of Tokunosuke Machida as the company's managing-director was approved, and at the same time, the shareholders decided to file suit against him for the losses inflicted on the company in the period between December, 1937 and May, 1940, for which Mr. Machida was responsible.

Minister Gives Iron

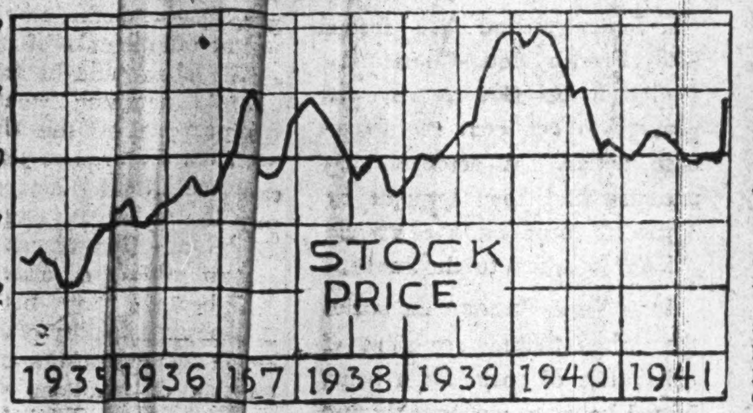
Setting a shining example before the nation, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi donated two iron doors weighing some 3,000 pounds to the Government on Monday, the Kokumin reports. Assisted by his servants, the Commerce and Industry Minister tore the heavy doors off the entrance gate in his home at Kashiwagi, Yodobashi-ku here, and sent them to the Wartime Materials Utilization Office.

Coal Output Drive

A coal output increase campaign will be conducted throughout the country from now on to the end of March next year, it was jointly decided by the Planning Board, the Welfare Ministry, the Commerce and Industry Ministry, and the Coal Control Association recently, according to the Kokumin. Waterfront workers will assist the campaign by taking no holidays throughout the period except on the New Year's day.

STOCKS REFLECT BIG VICTORIES

Stagnant Feeling That Characterized Trading Before Historic Moment of Pacific War Announcement Dispelled



(0 represents normal level)

The mixed and puzzled feeling on the stock market under the long drawn-out negotiations with Washington up to December was suddenly dispelled by the successive victories of our arms on all fronts, especially by the unprecedented feat of our naval air force in inflicting a smashing blow on the much-boasted Pacific Fleet of the United States at Pearl Harbor.

There was a sort of eruption of stock prices and the diplomatic success that have accompanied military and naval achievements have completely altered the heavy and stagnant sentiment in Kabutocho, as the appeared curve clearly indicates.

Not only the leading securities but lesser stocks too, shot up daily and the atmosphere has been all cheer. This has been the more marked in view of the fact that the wearisome parley with the bigoted and puffed-up United States disgusted traders and holding-off had been the order of the day. The smashing victory at Hawaii brought on a remarkable transformation of the trading sentiment, which rose to fever pitch with patriotic ardor and the determination to fight it out. The graph shows how a complete change came over the market early in December.

Tokyo, New, Climbs

For instance, comparing the afternoon closing prices of some of the leaders on December 6, the day immediately preceding the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, with those on December 13, it is found that Tokyo Exchange, new, climbed from ¥111.20 and Tokyo Exchange from ¥112 to ¥144.90 in both cases. Kanegafuchi Spinning went up some ¥13 at ¥155, while its new rose as much as ¥15 to ¥96. Naturally, such overseas development stocks as Toa Tobacco, Tropics Industry, N.Y.K. and O.S.K. advanced ¥15. Nothing manifests the feeling of joy that welled up at Kabutocho so unmistakably as these steep rises in prices. It was in striking contrast to the miserable slump that overtook the securities markets of the United States and Great Britain.

National Fortunes

These splendid stock indications reflect the rise of Japan's national fortunes and should not be repressed by artificial means but it happens that some of the price advances have been too dizzily sharp. True, the future of our economic world is extremely bright and alluringly promising but stupendous efforts still must be made for the economic construction of Greater East Asia and many factors still remain unknown quantities. Consequently, some of the skyrocketing prices cannot be considered sound. Considering simply from the point of view of the volume of engagements, the sharp rise is mostly in speculative wares. On the Tokyo Stock Exchange, 77 per cent of the total volume of engagements are in Tokyo, new. As the percentage hitherto has been about 60, deals in Tokyo, new, is seen to have increased most appreciably. To be sure, a favorable turn in the stock market is usually indicated by a boost in Tokyo, new, and a sharp rise in engagements therein in such cases is inevitable but it cannot be denied that there is involved an inordinate amount of speculation.

Control Seen Needed

The Finance Ministry had been reported considering means of preventing the reaction certain to follow such speculative advance and cognizant of the necessity of controlling over-speculation and prevention of obstruction to the smooth digestion of public bonds due to funds flowing into stock channels.

Accordingly, on December 13, an amended Stock Price Control Ordinance was promulgated for regulating too sharp rises in stock prices and for setting maximum stock prices. Hitherto, only the minimum prices have been set but the amended ruling also provides the maximum prices. The two provisions will prevent any inordinate rise or fall in the prices of stocks, so that the market may be reasonably stabilized, and price movements may tend upward or downward in gentle slopes.

Trade to Revive

With Japan's economic strength as well as armed might expected to extend to all corners of Greater East Asia and the export trade gradually to expand the peace industries are certain to grow active before long. Even if the war drags on interminably, the future is decidedly flooded with light. The stock market cannot help reflecting such a favorable future. Thus the gloomy market situation such as had been experienced before the historic moment when a state of war was announced over the Pacific may be considered definitely to have been liquidated.

DOOM OF HONGKONG DOLLAR PREDICTED

Crown Colony Surrender Eliminates British Financial Domination, Views Yomiuri

Surrender of the British forces in Hongkong has spelled "end" to the financial domination of China by John Bull through the operations of the Hongkong dollar, said Hachizo Yoshida in an interview with the Yomiuri here Monday, who had been in Hongkong for several years as a clerk of the Hongkong branch office of the Bank of Taiwan.

"The so-called 'Hongkong dollar' is a note issued by the Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation," he explained, "Up to October this year, the circulation of these notes was about 260,000,000 dollars.

"The banking corporation was established in Hongkong 10 years after the occupation of that island by Britain, and its inaugural fund was furnished by the British merchants who were in China at that time. At first, the corporation issued silver coins, but it withdrew the silver currency and issued notes instead when in 1935 the reform of the Chinese currency system was completed.

Enjoyed Wide Popularity

"Gradually the Hongkong dollar won the confidence of the Chinese masses with its circulation steadily spreading from Hongkong to Canton, Swatow and as far as Shanghai. Chinese not only began to use the notes in foreign trade but kept them in great amounts as the most reliable and safest property. Not only those in China Proper, but also the Chinese merchants in French Indo-China found great value in the Hongkong dollar, and used the notes frequently in the remittance of money to their homes in China.

"Generally speaking, the Hongkong dollar was quoted at par with the fapi before the outbreak of the China Affair, but shortly afterward, the exchange rate of the Hongkong dollar in terms of the fapi was fixed at one shilling three pence with a view to preventing the fapi from declining endlessly. At that time, the deposits in the Hongkong dollar by the Chinese were between 600,000,000 and 700,000,000 dollars, and almost all influential leaders of the Chungking regime kept their money in this Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation.

"Ever since the start of the hostilities, the Japanese Navy has been blocking all ports of China, but the materials the Chungking Government needed for the continuance of its resistance against Japan flowed up to Chungking via the International Settlement of Shanghai and Hongkong, the two great loopholes of the Japanese net to catch Chiang Kai-shek.

Supported Chungking Regime

"The Hongkong dollar is one of the most important pillars which has supported the Chungking regime up to the present time. In May, 1935, Britain accorded China 5,000,000 pounds to set up a 10,000,000 pound fapi stabilization fund, another 5,000,000 pounds having been furnished by the Chinese Government. Two years later, the United States Government offered $5,000,000 and the British Government, £10,000,000 to China for the same purpose without asking China any security for their credits.

"It is said that the leaders of the Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation fled to London when they realized the imminency of the fall of Hongkong. Nobody knows how the notes were disposed of by the fleeing British bankers, but it is clear that the surrender of the British forces on the island has finally spelled 'end' to the financial domination of China by Britain through the intricated operations of the Hongkong dollars."

Finance Minister Kaya Warns Against Rigging Of Boom Stock Market

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya Monday in a meeting of members of the Tokyo and Kansai stock exchanges admonished stock dealers against too much speculation in view of the continued victories of Japanese arms in the War of Greater East Asia. He pointed out the danger of under-estimating the endurance and fighting strength of the United States and Britain combined. It was intimated that Government control over stock transactions would be tightened so as to regulate prices against excessive fluctuations up and down. He also warned against "rigging" the market just because there were loose funds lying about in local areas.

DEBENTURE ISSUES FIXED BY MINISTRY

Amount for Fiscal Year Placed At 515 Million Yen—Manchoukuo, China Included

Corporate debenture issues for the final quarter of the current fiscal year (January and March 1942) have been fixed at ¥515,000,000, it was announced on Monday by the Finance Ministry. Out of the total, ¥170,000,000 will be issued by special companies in Japan, ¥120,000,000 by ordinary companies in Japan, ¥155,000,000 by Japanese companies in Manchoukuo and ¥70,000,000 by Japanese companies in China.

Underwriters syndicate will take 36.8 per cent or ¥[illegible]9,500,000 of the total; Government offices, 37.4 per cent or ¥192,500,000; and the general public, 25.8 per cent or ¥[illegible]3,000,000.

The Finance Ministry also announced Monday that with the amalgamation movement in full swing, eight commercial banks have disappeared from the registry book of the Ministry since the beginning of this month up to December 29. The total number of commercial banks as of December 29 was registered at [illegible] and that of savings banks at [illegible] compared with 286 and 71 respectively for the end of last year.

Commercial banks which were dissolved through absorption this month are the Hiratsuka, Koyo Bank, Meiwa Bank, Kamakura Bank, Hatano Bank, Ashigara Agricultural and Commercial Bank, Sagami Bank, Kagoshima Bank and the 109th Bank.

Meanwhile deposits in member banks of clearing houses throughout the country remarkably increased by ¥345,489,000 last month, reflecting the successful operation of the national savings encouragement campaign. Bank loans, on the other hand, also moved upward by ¥[illegible]000 owing to the increasing demand for the industrial productivity expansion funds. The balances of bank deposits and loans as of November [illegible] are as follows: (In ¥1,000. Minus signs denote decrease)

	Balance of Nov. 30	Comp. with Oct. 31
1. Deposits		
Current deposits	3,253,277	152,612
Special current deposits	4,226,860	93,157
Deposits at notice	2,166,389	120,565
Fixed deposits	12,179,252	27,043
Other deposits	1,170,747	— 47,888
Total	21,996,505	345,489
2. Loans		
Discounted bills	3,636,012	208,064
Loans on bills	9,517,023	215,258
Loans on notes	1,336,989	15,957
Overdraft	1,562,427	15,217
Total	16,052,451	454,496

Film Head Chosen

Yasuji U[illegible]ura, president of the Toho Movie Picture Corporation, was appointed president of the Films Distribution Company, it was announced by the Board of Information on Monday, the Kokumin reports.

ARMY NOW CONTROLS BORNEO OIL CENTER

Kingdom of Sarawak Produces 1,000,000 Tons of Oil Yearly; Miri Vital

Sarawak of North Borneo which produces 1,000,000 tons of oil a year has been placed under the control of Japan following the occupation of Kuching by the Japanese forces on Monday, the Miyako reports.

British Borneo had remained the only colony in the world ruled by a British chartered corporation until the Japanese occupation. Kuching is located on the northern coast of Sarawak Kingdom of some 130,000 square kilometers, a little smaller than the areas of Kyushu and the Hokkaido combined.

The kingdom is populated by some 550,000 people, and rubber and oil are the two main products of the land. Vast rubber plantations are scattered around Kuching, the capital of Sarawaki, and Sarawakis rubber production constitutes half of the whole rubber output of North Borneo.

Collection of oil on a large scale in North Borneo was first started in 1914. With the oil industry in Sarawak and Brunei, the neighboring kingdom, growing steadily in size ever since then, North Borneo has become today a potential rival of the Netherlands East Indies in the trade of oil all over the world.

Producing Center

Miri is the oil producing center of Sarawak, which is situated on the northern coast of the country. In Lutong, located a little north on the coast, are a number of oil refineries such as the Sarawaki Oil Corporation, a subsidiary of the famous Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company. In the districts in and around Miri, some 1,000,000 tons of oil are produced annually, and the crude oil is sent to Lutong for refinery.

As the port of Lutong is shallow, an eight-inch oil pipe is jetted out 1,500 meters into the sea from the end of which tankers can suck up oil.

Collection of oil in Miri was started in 1911, and since then the production has been increasing steadily, says the paper.

CHAMBER CELEBRATES TRIPARTITE ACCORD DAY

Further Strengthening of Ties With Axis Countries Stressed By Fujiyama

A luncheon party in celebration of the conclusion of the new Tripartite Agreement was held at the Imperial Hotel at noon Tuesday under the auspices of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Chairman Aiichiro Fujiyama of the chamber, in his speech at the party, stressed the importance of furthermore strengthening the economic ties among the Axis countries.

The German Embassy was represented at the function by Ambassador Major-General Eugen Ott, Dr. Erich Boltze, counselor, Dr. Alois Tichy, commercial secretary; and Italian Embassy by Ambassador Mario Indelli, Dr. Romolo Angelone, commercial counselor and others. Japanese business leaders present include, Dr. Takuo Godo, Kikujiro Takashima, Takeo Kawagoye, Suyekichi Nakagawa, Kaneo Nanjo, Sobun Yamamuro, Kiyoshi Goko, Teruo Akashi and Koshiro Shiba.

Aiichiro Fujiyama, on the behalf of the Tokyo Chamber, made a brief speech in which he declared that that economic operations would be prerequisite to the construction of the new world order and that Japanese businessmen must drive toward the development of natural resources in the southern regions and at the same time strengthen the liaison with economic leaders in Germany and Italy.

To Cut Capital

The Japan Electric Power Company has decided to reduce its capital by ¥85,358,000 and the plan was approved at the plenary general meeting of shareholders of the company held Tuesday. The decision was taken in view of the recent transfer of considerable equipments to the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Corporation.

MERCANTILE FLEET EXPANSION DESIRED

15,000,000 Tons Urged by Japan Economic Federation to Maritime Affairs Board

The expansion of the Japanese mercantile fleet to 15,000,000 tons was urged by the Japan Economic Federation in its representation submitted Monday to the Maritime Affairs Board of the Communications Ministry and the Planning Board. The completion of the goal is absolutely necessary for the smooth transportation of raw materials from the southwestern Pacific.

The proposal consists of five items regarding transportation of vital commodities. States shipping management, improvement of harbor facilities, speeding up of ship construction and expansion of shipping service with countries in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It was drafted after the five-month study by a special committee of the Japan Economic Federation and unanimously approved at the joint meeting of directors and advisers on Monday.

"Now that foreign vessels have virtually disappeared from the coast of China and Chinese rivers and there is further indication of these craft withdrawing even from the southwestern Pacific, Japanese shipowners should operate more vessels in these waters and maintain the marine transportation in the southern regions where American and British vessels had played the predominant role," says the document.

Pointing out the necessity of expanding the shipping service also with other areas, the representation proposes that the Government should take efficient steps to conclude agreements with foreign countries so as to prevent in advance the competition with foreign vessels which may develop in the event of the carrying out of the expansion program.

It continues to say that the shipping actitives in the southwestern Pacific should be placed under a more planned basis and for this purpose steps should be taken to consolidate small shipowners.

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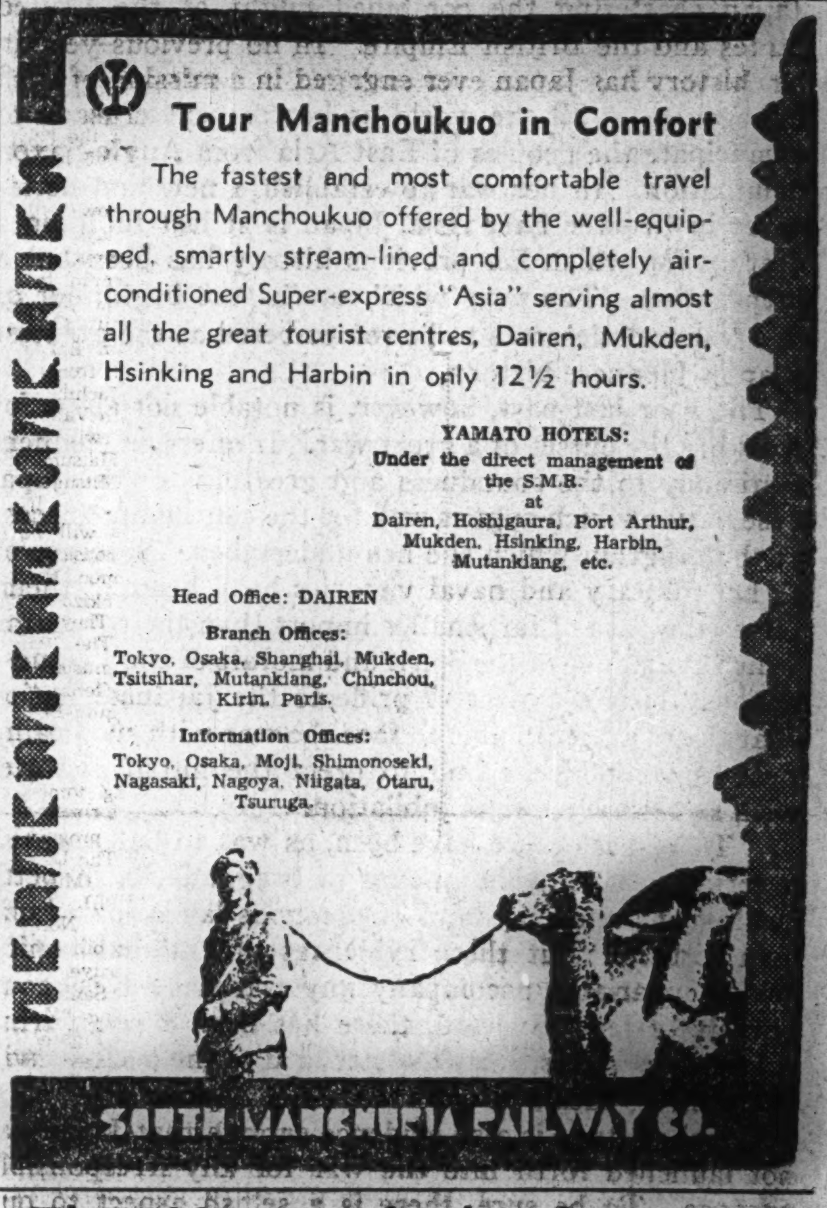
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The One Hundred and Tenth Report
DECEMBER, 1941
BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Capital	¥132,200,000.00	Capital Unpaid	¥ 45,000,000.00
Reserves	78,889,400.00	Fixed Assets	180,754,027.10
Debentures	74,100,000.00	Assets Account Unclassified.	9,704,090.02
Loans and Bills Payable ...	207,589,738.52	Negotiable Securities and Investments	64,210,534.37
Unpaid Accounts, Credit Purchases	20,202,564.04	Subsidiary Company Accounts	77,263,239.39
Deposits	28,735,998.15	Bills Receivable	4,100,291.40
Special Fund Account	10,826,321.59	Provisional Payments and Credit Sales	23,557,145.37
Brought Forward	19,537,931.74	Retail Shop, Boarding House and Medical Department Accounts	1,967,824.63
Net Profit	15,902,162.19	Raw Materials, Finished and Unfinished Goods, and Factory Requisites	148,900,370.27
		Deposits, Cash	32,526,593.68
Total	¥587,984,116.23	Total	¥587,984,116.23

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit	¥23,902,162.19
Depreciation Fund of Fixed Assets........	8,000,000.00
Net Profit	15,902,162.19
	plus
Amount Brought Forward........	19,537,931.74
Total	¥35,440,093.93

Appropriation of Profit As Follows:

Legal Reserve	¥2,000,000.00
Special Reserve	5,000,000.00
Recreation Fund for Employees	500,000.00
Dividend to shareholders (18% per annum)	7,643,728.80
Bonus to Officials	250,000.00
Carried Forward	20,046,365.13

Director and President: SHINGO TSUDA, Esq.
Tsunejiro Hiraga Esq., Kiyoshi Inouye, Esq. and Was[illegible] Kashu, Esq. as directors, and Saburoji Nakamigaw[illegible] auditor were re-elected respectively. Josaku Fu[illegible] was elected as new auditor.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1941

The Greatest Year in Japanese History

The year just ended has been the greatest year in Japanese history. The coming year promises to be even greater.

No previous event in the 2,600 odd years of Japanese history can compare in magnitude with the task which Japan has recently undertaken. From Emperor Jimmu subjugating a band of barbarian aborigines with the aid of a dazzling golden kite perched on his bow, it is a far cry indeed, not alone in point of time, to modern Japan shattering the combined might of the United States and the British Empire. In no previous year in her history has Japan ever engaged in a mission of such importance to all the world as her present crusade to emancipate the peoples of East Asia from Anglo-Saxon domination. In her war to establish a new and better order in Greater East Asia, Japan is at last fulfilling a destiny for which her previous history has been but a preparation. The year which marks the beginning of this war well deserves to be remembered as the greatest year in Japanese history.

The year just past, however, is notable not alone for marking the outset of a great war. It offers an eloquent testimony to the soundness and greatness of the Japanese nation which augurs well for the continuing success of the program which she has undertaken. Spectacular as her military and naval victories have been, in themselves they are of far smaller import than the revelation which they offer of the spirit and morale of the Japanese people. It is a matter of pride to the Japanese nation that they have been able to face the war with such calmness and confidence and to greet the initial victories with so little hysterical jubilation.

To be sure there have been, as was to be expected, a certain unavoidable amount of braggadocio, of petty baiting of the enemy, and of pompous laudation of our own virtues. But these evidences of national vanity which invariably accompany any war have been comparatively few. Instead, there has been a re-assuring soberness which reflects the strength of the nation's will to attain its ideals at any cost. The seriousness of the national attitude is also evidence enough that Japan has not launched forth into the war for any irresponsible purpose. To be sure, there is a selfish aspect to our motives; we do want security and prosperity for ourselves. But there is also a greater idealistic aspect to our motives; we realize that our own security and prosperity cannot be assured unless our neighboring kindred peoples are also enabled to attain security and prosperity through the ejection of their alien exploiters. We are glad therefore to be the instrument for bringing this security and prosperity to all East Asia. The seriousness of our national attitude is evidence that we realize our responsibility in this regard toward our neighboring countries.

So in taking leave of this greatest year so far in Japanese history and in welcoming the new year which promises to hold even greater things in store for Japan, our national hope must be to remain sober and modest and confident and determined so as to continue to be worthy of the national destiny which will be unfolded in the days to come.

Publications Received

Gakuho; a bulletin of the Tokyo University of Engineering, Vol. 10, No. 10, October, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the University, Tokyo. The leading articles: Armature Resistance of D.C. Machines by Seigo Ozawa, Statistical Fluctuation and Standard Deviation, and Solar Eclipse and Atmospheric Ions by Tokio Takeuchi, and A Study on the Tanning Theory by Makoto Shimizu.

Saisei: a monthly magazine, December, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Charity Medical Relief Society, Tokyo. The feature article: Germany's Food, Clothing and Housing Problems in Wartime.

Kogyo Kokusaku; a monthly magazine, Vol. 5, No. 1, January, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Koseikai, Tokyo. The magazine largely discusses the various industrial problems. The leading articles; the War and Industry, Review of the Coal Industry of 1941, Industrial Etiquette of Japan, the Characteristics of Japan's Wartime Economy and the Control Society, the Machine Industry in Transient Period and the New Stage of Control, and the Establ[illegible]nt of an Autarchic Economi[illegible] and Reorganization of F

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Windmill Generator

One of the world's most unusual and largest windmills is now under construction on Grandpa's Knob, a hill with an elevation of 2,000 feet, at Castleton, Vt. The mill is designed as an electrical generating station. The altitude and exposed location will enable the windmill to intercept air currents that move with a greater constancy and higher velocity than those in the valleys. Even in the best locations, however, the wind is an uncertain quality.

The mill was designed by Palmer Gosslet Putnam, a Boston engineer. The vanes for catching the wind are 80 feet long and are constructed of stainless steel. Their construction is such as to get the greatest possible advantage from all air movements and are self-adjusting to the velocity of the wind. Each blade weighs 32 tons, and they will turn automatically to face into the wind. A dynamo driven by the windmill will partly charge a storage battery which will stabilize the electrical output within certain ranges of wind constancy.

Just the Man

Sergeant: "Any of you men got a dirty uniform?"

Private (hoping for a new uniform): "Yes, sergeant, look at me."

Sergeant: "[illegible] do. Report tomorrow, m[illegible] 6:30 for co[illegible] shoveling."

MALAY IS POPULATED BY VARIETY OF RACES

'Melting Pot of East' Now Scene Of Greater East Asia War

The Malay Peninsula, now the scene of warfare between our Imperial forces and the decaying might of the British, is peopled by a great variety of races, and Singapore, once an island but now connected with the mainland by a causeway over which a railway and a metalled road runs, the representative port of Malaya and the assembly ground of all the races there, has come to be called the "melting pot of the East."

The original inhabitants of the peninsula, popularly termed collectively as the Sakais, are aborigines of a very low type of culture. The Sakais are a dying race, for they cannot keep pace with the other inhabitants, and at present occupy the forests of Malaya where they live in tribes, and hunt with poisoned darts which they shoot through long blow-pipes.

Modest, Unobstrusive Folk

Those in greatest number are the Malays, who live in "kampongs" or villages in forest clearings, or in fishing villages on palm-fringed coasts. They are modest, unobstrusive folk, and nobody can realize their actual number until on Malayan festival days they come out in full strength from their villages and kampongs, and literally overflow the city streets, stopping all traffic with their numbers, and creating a delightful and entertaining sight with their gayly colored sarongs and bajus. The women-folk never show themselves, and in the history of Malaya there is only one Malay woman who went to an English college and wore skirts. A very small number of the men-folk work in offices in the cities, and a few attain magistorial seats in the judgment courts, but as a rule the Malays are an easy-going race, and are also a dying race because they cannot compete in the race of the survival of the fittest. Even the ruling houses have no real organizing ability, and the British had a rather easy land to conquer. Johore, one of the largest and strongest and most important of the Malay states, would not become wholly British, until British diplomacy invited its ruler to England and gave him an English widow for a queen.

Next in number are the Chinese, who have immigrated into Malaya in amazing numbers. They have settled for more than two generations, and control the industrial and economic world of Malaya. They come mostly from South China, and their language is Hokkien, which is very much different from Mandarin. The Chinese are extremely thrifty, and have keen business acumen. There is a story about a coolie who used to earn his living by pulling a ricksha. Then he wona sweepstake lottery, and bought 10 thousand ricksha with the money, employing other coolies to pull them. Today he is the "Risksha King" of Malaya. The ricksha of Malaya are two-seaters, not single-seaters as in China, a fact which is possible because of the fine metalled roads which run all over the country. The Chinese have their fingers in every pie, and are represented in all classes of society, from opium-addicts to millionaires. It remains to be seen what will happen to them when the fighting is over.

British settlers are few, and not very complimentary to their own race. The government officials are, of course, all British, and they take care that no Asiatic ever attains to any important rank in the administrative organ.

There are a good number of Eurasians, ranging in color from jet-black with green eyes, to pure white with jet-black eyes. They had a very low status in society until the first World War, in which they took part, and thus became decent members of society.

Loyal Japanese

The Japanese are few in number, and are mostly from Kyushu. They are mostly planters or miners in the country, and shopkeepers, barbers, dentists, photographers and doctors in the cities. They are ultra-loyal to their mother-country, and build houses with tatami and shoji even in the middle of forests, punch mochi for New Year's Day, sing the Kimigayo on suitable occasions, and are so proud f national honor.

There are Europeans, Americans, Australians, and Negroes too, all bent on making their fortunes quickly, but none of them intending to remain.

Indians are a prominent constituent of the population, and consist of Sikhs from the Punjab, who are employed as policemen; tradesmen from the Bombay coast, who open high-class dry-goods stores and outfiteering shops; the Chettiars, who are the money-lenders of Malaya; Ceylonese, who engage in planting or mining interests; and Tamils, or Klings, who are the lowest in the Indian caste system, and are employed as laborers by the British, Chinese, and Japanese in Malaya. They may be seen sleeping by the roadside, or eating their rice from plantain leaves spread on the ground.

According to British propaganda, all these diverse races have been living in a land of milk and honey. The truth is that all of them have been exploiting the land, except the Malays, and the British have been exploiting the lot, land and people. Yone Noguchi, our beloved poet, went to Singapore, expecting a delightful land. He returned disgusted at the materialistic and money-grabbing spirit that prevailed over the country.

The melting-pot of the East is on the boil, and the cook is being changed. When the British hed the mixing spoon, the results were not satisfactory to all concerned. Now that the spoon is passing into the hands of a far abler and better accomplished chef, the accompanying results will be much more satisfying, it is confidently expected, except, of course, to the former cook.—T.T.

Dilemma

Ticket Seller: "You will have to change twice before you get to New York."

Lady: "Goodness me; I have only [illegible]ng [illegible] wearing."

READERS IN COUNCIL

We Seek Peace?

To the Editor:

"England and the United States were unprepared for war, for they were seeking peace," quoted Winston Churchill, the man who led the British Empire into two major wars within the brief span of less than a quarter century.

It was a very strange sound in our wars when the statement was heard from the man, whose country had long boasted of the most powerful navy in the world, when Gibraltar was ears when the statement was heard Singapore was pointed out as the mighty stronghold of the Pacific. This man himself, in fact, promised definitely on November 10 that should the United States become involved in a war with Japan, that Great Britain would declare war within an hour. This in itself, implied preparedness for battle. And, more strange was the sound to hear included another country which, too, had boasted of a great two-ocean navy, of a growing army, of unparalleled development of war industries—to the extent of selling and giving munitions and destructive weapons in the guise of maintaining world peace. And, jointly these two nations proceeded on the reckless, blusterous course of attempting to intimidize and bluff Japan by thinly-veiled threats as well as open aid, military as well as economic and political, to Japan's enemies.

Unprepared for war? Seeking peace? Such bold expressions, for a moment, stopped us for their shameless assumption of infallibility.

Two countries could never have been more prepared for warfare; by their continued arrogance they were asking for war and compelling the spread of the existing hostilities to spheres much beyond their own dominions. . . .

Unprepared for war by boasting of their military might; unprepared for war by advertising the development of war industries. Unprepared for any war but the war they were planning to start, when they were good and ready, strong enough so as to easily subdue their rivals in world leadership. Bloated by the knowledge, mistaken so they now realize, of superiority in their ill-gained position as world leaders, they complacently charted their self-selected course to destruction.

England and the United States sought peace? Does their clamorous cry for the entry into hostilities by Soviet Russia; for the castigation of Finland, to the point of declaring war, for continuing to resist the Red invasion into its territory; for giving support in all possible ways to countries already under the jurisdictions of Germany and Italy; for sending military missions to help plan strategy in China to prolong a needless conflict at the cost of suffering Chinese—these for the sole purpose of retaining their vaunted superiority—can these be seeking for peace?

Yes, perhaps England and the United States were unprepared for war, and perhaps they were seeking peace—now that they find their opponents were not to be bluffed, not to be intimidated by the empty bellows of a pair of big bullies. . . And, find themselves at this moment behind the well-known eight ball. . .

M.N.

Tokyo, December 29, 1941.

How to Be A Good Witness

1. Think before you speak. When your lawyer roars "Objection!" wait until the court gives its ruling.

2. Be fair, be frank. Don't be too anxious to please or too eager to fight. If you make a mistake, or a slight contradiction, admit it and correct it. Don't tie yourself in knots trying to cover up some slip of speech or memory.

3. Keep your temper. Don't let anybody rile you into arguments over trivial points or even important ones. Be firm, but flexible.

4. If you can't answer "Yes" or "No," say so. Modify your reply by "Under certain circumstances. . ."

5. If you don't know or can't remember, say so. Those are legitimate answers to the most illegitimate questions.

6. Avoid mannerisms of speech. The habit of prefacing your replies with something like "I can truthfully say . . ." may cast unwarranted doubts on your whole testimony.

7. Don't get caught by snares like these:

"Did you ever discuss this with anyone?" Of course. And, if asked, name the people. The lawyer, the parties to the suit, etc.

"Are you as positive about this as the rest of your testimony"

Stop Are. you?

"You won't say yes or you won't say no?" Try, maybe.

"Do you want this jury to understand . . ?" Listen closely to that one. If you don't want the jury to understand it that way, make clear what you do want them to understand.

8. Never try to be a "smart" witness. And if a lawyer is obviously giving you a chance for a wiscrack, avoid it like the plague. It's just the anaesthetic before the knife—putting you in the now-this-won't-hurt-a-bit mood.

Seaside Farmer

I know a land where never day or night
The fog-horns cease from calling anxiously,
And there I had a farm whose truant fields
By one's and two's ran off to join the sea.
The strongest fence was never any use,
Nor was a straight wall built of lichened stone.
Something there seemed to be that coaxed them on
To which no man could say, "Leave them alone!"
And so it went until the day I found
Salt in my wheat and sand among my oats,
And turning then I cried, "They're yours!" and heard
The old waves chuckling in their greedy throats.

U.S. And Britain Must Be Crushed

By HIDEO MIYASHITA

II

In September, 1940, when Japan moved her troops into French Indo-China, the United States Government was prompt to condemn the Japanese action. It asserted that pressure had been brought by Japan to bear on the French colony to agree to the move.

It is fresh in our memories that when there were signs of closer ties of cooperation being forged between our country and Thailand, Britain and America took sinister steps designed to prevent Thailand from effecting a rapprochement with our country.

Both Britain and America were loud in their condemnation of the Tripartite Alliance when that treaty was concluded in September last year among Japan, which was proceeding with the construction of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and Germany and Italy, which likewise were engaged in the establishment of a new order for Europe.

President Roosevelt was the most violent opponent of the alliance and in a statement issued on December 1 last year, he attacked the partners of the alliance which were not at war with America then by using language the sovereign of any respectable nation would hesitate to employ. He denounced the pact as an unholy alliance among countries seeking to enslave human beings.

Anglo-U.S. Designs

Both Britain and America left nothing undone to frustrate Japan's attempt to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. They not only gave credit to the Chungking regime but also sent arms and war materials. Among the measures they adopted against our country were the stoppage of exports to Japan, abrogation of the commercial treaties, freezing of Japanese funds and assets, and last but not least the strengthening of defenses in the Pacific area.

Following the start of the blitzkrieg against Britain in the spring of last year, the United States concentrated its efforts on the completion of the program of constructing a two-ocean navy. No doubt, she intended to use the navy against Japan, Germany and Italy, which it hoped to defeat at one stroke. There was in those days a strong body of opinion in America in favor of the United States feigning to be anxious to adjust relations with Japan pending the completion of the two-ocean navy program.

At the time Japan opened negotiations with a view to inducing the Washington Government to reconsider its attitude on the problems of the Pacific, there were many people in the Ud States who saw in the Jahese move additional evide of a decline in Japan's po r. These people, however, mi the fatal mistake of thinkinhat Japan could be frighten into accepting whatever ter proposed by the United Sta Even the foremost periodical the United States came outwith articles urging the Wangton Government to add an attitude of chastising Jap because they believed thewas no possibility of Japan agr ng to the restoration in EasAsia of conditions which exis prior to the China Affair.

All Hopes Blasted

Wn all is said and done, therwas no room for compromisetween the policies pursued b America and Britain in East Asia and the Japanese policof constructing the Greater st Asa Co-Prosperity Sphe Japan on the one side

In This Second Installment Of His Article, Mr. Miyashita Tells How The U.S. And Britain Worked To Frustrate Japan's Attempt To Create A New Order In Greater East Asia.

and Britain d America on the other were und to clash in this part of globe sooner or later.

While our ation believes in the construch of the Greater East Asia Corosperity Sphere, it will not tolate anything that might hampethe execution of the project ich would make the principle the eight corners of the univ under one roof on which oucountry rests to prevail throgout East Asia.

The time is come for the Japanese rato stake all for the State, a fac hich will be explainable b he fact that we, who have barked upon the program o constructing the Greater Eas sia Co-Prosperity Sphere, hav cepted a position where we a bound to rise or fall with the st of the peoples inhabiting E Asia.

As has be hinted, the holy war we are nducting against America and ritain is not simply a strugg to remove obstacles in the w of the construction of the reater East Asia Co-Prosperit Sphere. It also is an effort to ve a knock-out blow against he hegemony of the world amed by Britain and America We cannot but have a keen se of the honor we have of g g expression to the wishes of he more than 1,000,000,000 pele of the world who have groad under British and American ke in conducting a war of chastisement against the United States and the British Empire.

Aims of War

Our war, moreover, is a war against the injustice, the iniquity and the arrogance of America and Britain which have ridden rough-shod over the world for a long time.

Britain has territories spread over the world. There must not be any mistake about the fact that we are not envious of Britain. We know that the British Empire is an infamous empire built by armed force, and power and the power of money in the middle part of the nineteenth century when Imperialism was in vogue. India, South Africa, Canada and Australia were annexed by Britain in the process of constructing the British Empire, and the wickedness of the colonial policy which was pursued by Britain while it was constructing an empire is beyond dreaming.

The iniquity of Britain's colonial policy during the midde part of the nineteenth centry is illustrated by the methods of a colonial company operated by Britain in India in those days.

This company was equipped with a military force, and enjoyed administrative rights in the area in which it was active. It is easy to imagine the consequences of the activity of a profiteering foreign company with armed force and administrative rights working in a country inhabited by alien races. Farm products, textiles and other goods produced by the Indian masses were taken over by the company under this pretext and that, often in the form of what it characterized as duties.

British Piracy Methods

We are apt to make the mistake of thinking that the most wicked colonial policy under the sun was employed by Spain. Britain simply beat Spain in the iniquity of colonial policy. It was Britain which attacked and seized Spanish vessels at sea as they were bringing gold and silver from the United States, which was then a Spanish colony. A chartered company was formed in Britain for the purpose of organizing seizures of Spanish vessels loaded with American products. The worst part of the matter is that the King was a shareholder of the company, which at one time distributed dividends of as high as 1000 per cent.

The colonial policy of Bri hs since undergone a cha lut its essential principles tain, as will be seen from ict that the native inhabita f India and South Africa iscriminated against and pr ure is put on them to use ensive British goods, instead ow-priced Japanese articles.

Discrimination against As ics in the British colonies another feature of British col nial policy as it is practised t day. The United States who discrimination against Japane in its territory is a matter general knowledge is over shadowed by Britain, whose dis crimination against the Japane residents in Australia and Sou Africa is beyond measure. must be borne in mind th there is by far greater discri nation against Japanese in C nada than there is in the Uni States, and that the use of Jap nese goods is more greatly di couraged in Canada.

Britain's Foreign Policy

Let us exam e Britain's foreign policy. he British tal about the glory f isolation. Th British policy o isolation, as plied to Europe no than a policy situation brou pitting the g Europe agai th the use so- poly of balanc powe wa under the traditional ba of power policy that B all herself with France a Gmany in the First W War.

nother characteristic Btain's foreign policy is pactical nature. Britain m sort work of jettisoning he fred principles once she tisfied herself that there i aterial gain in upholding th ritain ought to have b mong the first to protest w Germany repudiated the mil lauses of the Versailles Tre Instead of doing it, she was first to recognize the Ge move and was prompt to clude a naval ag Germany. All th realized the disad antagonizing Gern putting herself in where she would competition with Ge ain ought to have r many to the last o question when the the first time. Inst that, she signed t Agreement based proposals. It was B violently opposed campaign in Ethic was the same Brita prompt to recogni conquest of Ethiop tempt to preclude rapp ment between Germany and Italy which it feared. In the Spanish Civil War Britain supported the Popular Front. But when she saw that Germany and Italy were extending their influences in Spain following the collapse of the popular movement, it recognized the Franc regime in order to be in a posi tion to advance in new Spain

(To Be Concluded)

War-Mongers Meet Again

D.N.B.

Churchill has gone to Washington. According to a Reuter dispatch, the news of his arrival created a sensation which electrified the whole of America, and aroused still more excitement than the Atlantic conference in the summer of this year. This commentary speaks for itself. The memory of the meeting of the two war-mongers on the "Prince of Wales" must be all the more painful for the British,—significantly enough—as the proud British battleship bearing that name is already on the bottom of the ocean. Still less pleasant, it seems, it must be for the British, to see the visit of their great Premier exploited by the sensational American press.

As the two war-mongers had been keeping in close contact all along, the reason for their present meeting in Washington must be sought in differences of opinion and in the growing difficulties of the Anglo-Saxons. Their propaganda is trying to veil the real motives of this meeting. It cannot obliterate the fact, however, that it constitutes only an effort to divert the attention of the world public from the pitiful plight of the British and from the debacle of the American strategic situation.

One need only realize soberly: The American Pacific fleet, the pride of America's war policy, is all but annihilated. The heart of the British Empire, Singapore, is dangerously menaced, as the British press itself had to admit. In the Atlantic also, the British fleet is suffering heavy blows. The Russian ally, of whom so much had been expected, as lost the better part of his armed ength. The German armies have anced a thousand kilometers into the heart of Soviet Russia. This is the ation, facing the triumvirate of Chchill, Roosevelt and Stalin this wint

Radio P gram

We ne y

— Morn —

6:30 Serial talk n reat South Seas Topography (T End)," by Ken Sawada.
7:30 "National R so n," by Admiral Ryokichi Arma tired, the Chief Priest of Meiji hrine: Patriotic Poem Recital by shi Kosugi.
8:00 News: Mu c ords; Orchestra, Opera "Se ir de, Overture" (Rossini); Viol solo "Moses Fantasia" and " Gong," (Paganini); and Orche a "Noto Perpetuo" (Paganini).
10:0 News: Juven r: "Let's Sing Cheerfully!" by old Bell And Child Society Ch s.
10:30 Wartime Hou ke g Hour: Talk on "Brilliant W n's Activities," by Mumeo Oku.

—Afterno —

12:00 Time: News: T Semi-European Orchestra u r the direction of Takeo Hiraym South Seas, Today" (M. No by Ryosuke Nakae.
1:00 Narration.
1:30 Wartime Housekee g Hour.

— Evening

6:00 Little Nation's Ho News: The Greater East A a Little Nation's Meeting.
6:30 War Songs and d Music by Takusei-Kai Choir d Seio Wind Music Band under the direction of Junji Tsuji.
7:00 Time: News.
7:30 Talk on "The 2601st Year Thoughts," by Seitoku Yasuoka.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement: "The 16th Year of Showa Events," by Major Kinzo Nakajima of Press Section of War Ministry: "Naniwabushi by Tomoe Kimura: Japanese Old Poem Recital.
9:00 News: Story Telling "Echigo in the Year-End," by Toku Yamamura.
10:00 Time: Today's War Situation and News.
11:00 News.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

German Sylvester Services will be held today as follows: at 2 p.m. in the German Church, Naka Rokubancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, conducted by Pastor Theodore Jaeckel; at 4 p.m. in the Yokohama Union Church, The Bluff, by Pastor R. Hennigs.

The regular monthly meeting for December of the Dental Hygiene Science Society will not be held this year.

New patriotic poetry by contemporary Japanese poets will be recited over the national radio program, 7:35 a.m. today, by Yoshio Kosugi.

"Streit um Knaben Jo," a German Ufa talkie starring Lil Dagover and Willy Fritsch, is to be released in Tokyo in the first run theaters of the S. Y. Chain, as the first foreign picture of the New Year.

Light music on today's schedule of the national radio program includes Japan's songs by Shimpei Nakay and other composers, rendered by "Kin no Suzu" Children's Chorus w the accompaniment of the Tokyo Bro casting Orchestra under the baton Kenji Hasegawa, 10 a.m.; arrangeme of new Japanes compositions fo combination of Western and Japane musical instruments, played by the T yo Orchestra, following the noon ne broadcast; music for factory gymnast 3:30 p.m., and brass music, 6.30 p.m.

Professor Teiichi Okano, of the T kyo Academy of Music, succumbe an attack of pneumonia Monday m ing, at the Nippon University Hos The late musician and scholar, who 63 years old at the time of his d has been known in Japanese m circles not only as a meritorious m cal educator, but also as the comp of several patriotic songs which widely sung in Japan at the the Russo-Japanese War. Profe Okano, who was graduated from Tokyo Academy of Music, served Alma Mater until he was officially tired in 1932, but even then continu his activities with the same school a lecturer.

Last rites for the late musician w be held at the Chuo Kaido, Haruki-cho Hongo-ku, 10 a.m. today.

A New Year international exchang oadcast between Japan, Manchukuo d China will be arranged by th pan Broadcasting Corporati hursday, January 1, 7:30 p.m. Toky me), featuring [illegible] by Premie eneral Hideki [illegible]jo; General Chan

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